



# People with Disabilities: A Texas Profile

April 2013  
Texas Workforce Investment Council

### **The Mission of Texas Workforce Investment Council**

*Assisting the Governor and the Legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce development system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.*

# **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A TEXAS PROFILE**

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## Introduction

Individuals with disabilities experience numerous challenges associated with participation in the labor force. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities. Additionally, individuals with disabilities are more likely to work part time and, on average, earn less than individuals without disabilities at every level of educational attainment.

Individuals with disabilities enhance workforce diversity and can offer employers unique skill sets and perspectives. People with disabilities must think creatively about how to solve problems and accomplish daily tasks. This resourcefulness can translate into innovative thinking, new ideas, and alternative approaches to dealing with business challenges (U.S. Department of Labor Office of Disability Employment Policy, 2009). Because people with these attributes have the potential to strengthen the Texas labor market, individuals with disabilities are a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The Texas workforce system must support employment opportunities for people with disabilities in the public and private sectors and ensure that employers have access to every available skilled worker to maintain economic growth.

## The Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature. As an advisory body to the Governor and the Legislature, the Council assists with strategic planning for and evaluation of Texas' workforce system. The 19-member Council includes representatives from business, labor, education, community-based organizations, and the Council's five member state agencies.

### *Statutory Directive*

Under Title 10 Texas Government Code Section 2308.101, the Council is responsible for promoting the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas and advocating the development of an integrated workforce system to provide quality workforce education and training to address the needs of employers and current and future workers in Texas.

### *The State Strategic Plan*

The development of an integrated strategic plan for the workforce system is one of the Council's primary responsibilities. Because all Texans are part of the critical pool of potential employees that is and will be required by Texas employers, *Advancing Texas: Strategic Plan for the Texas Workforce System (FY2010–FY2015)* (*Advancing Texas*) specifies three populations that will be targeted for increased employment outcomes. One of those target populations is Texans with visual impairments or physical disabilities.

## Scope of Report

Following consultations with the Committee on People with Disabilities and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS), the Council prepared this report to detail the demographic characteristics of individuals with disabilities in Texas. This research can be used as a general reference for data about this specific segment of the population and as a primer to understand the significant workforce issues related to individuals with disabilities. In the following sections, data issues and limitations are discussed and important concepts are defined. National data are used to provide an overview of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. and to discuss recent national labor force trends. The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is described both generally and with a focus on the characteristics of individuals with disabilities who participate in the labor force. Finally, major findings are summarized and concluding comments offered.



## Concepts, Data Limitations, and Issues

This study analyzes multiple aspects of the population of individuals with disabilities at both the national and state levels using several data sources. As with all research, the limitations associated with the data sources determine the specific types of analyses that can be conducted. Additionally, this study references and uses several technical concepts with specific definitions. In this section, the key concepts, data sources, and the data limitations related to this research are detailed.

### Concepts

Several important concepts and categories are used throughout this report and serve as the basis for many of the analyses. The specific ways in which these concepts and categories are defined determine the number of individuals in these categories and the description of their characteristics. The concepts are conventional and frequently used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau. For the sake of clarity and replication of the analyses, the important concepts and categories referenced in this report are discussed in this section.

#### *Disability*

Disability is a complex and multidimensional concept. A single, universally accepted definition of “disability” does not exist. The World Health Organization (2013) considers disability to be an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Rather than representing a dichotomous category in which an individual either has or does not have a disability, degrees of disability exist, ranging from minor to severe. Additionally, different individuals with the same degree of disability may function at different levels because of personal and environmental factors.

In this report, individuals are considered to have a disability if they report having serious self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, or cognitive difficulties on the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Difficulty and disability are therefore used interchangeably. Since the questions asked on the ACS do not directly address disabilities resulting from mental disorders, the estimates presented in this report may not include those individuals with psychiatric disabilities. Estimates from the 2010 to 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 4.23 percent of individuals 18 or older in Texas had serious mental illness in the past year (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2012). However, the number of individuals with serious mental illness identified by the NSDUH cannot simply be added to the ACS disability data since an unknown number of these individuals may also have a disability and therefore could be counted twice.

#### *Noninstitutionalized Population*

Some analyses in this report also reference the noninstitutionalized population. The noninstitutionalized population is comprised of all individuals 16 years of age and older (including members of the armed forces), who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for the aged.

### *Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population*

The noninstitutionalized civilian population includes all individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are not on active duty in the military and who are not inmates of institutions.

### *Civilian Labor Force*

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force is comprised of all noninstitutionalized individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces. In this report, the individuals who comprise the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Examples of individuals who are not in the labor force include students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, and discouraged job seekers (individuals who want jobs and looked for work in the past year, but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs are available).

### *Unemployment*

Individuals are considered unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the previous four weeks, and are currently available for work.

## Data Sources

The main data sources used for this research are the 2011 ACS and labor force data from BLS. The 2011 ACS is an ongoing, yearly survey that samples a small percentage of the population including noninstitutionalized individuals living in group quarters such as college dormitories, residential treatment centers, and nursing facilities. The sample responses are weighted to approximate the demographic characteristics of the entire population. ACS data are available as summary tables and Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. The microdata files use a smaller sample than the summary tables, but can be used for custom analyses. In this report, summary table data are used for analyses at the national level and microdata are used for analyses at the state level. Minor differences exist between the information derived from the summary tables and microdata because of sampling differences. These differences are noted when relevant.

BLS derives annual and monthly labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is an ongoing monthly survey administered to a sample of households. CPS data are used for various economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income.

Disability estimates by county were developed by the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). The estimates were calculated by multiplying the population of each county by the county-specific rates of disability. The baseline population for each county was calculated by the Texas State Data Center and the county-specific rates for each type of disability were extracted from ACS data. For the counties not represented on the survey, allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census

Data Center (2013) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with Texas counties.

## Data Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses are also limited because data are not always available for certain geographical boundaries. For example, even though the ACS microdata provide rich demographic data with variables assessing various individual characteristics, data are not available at the county level. Therefore, analyses cannot be conducted for counties using only the ACS microdata.

Unlike the decennial census, administered to the total population in order to determine accurate counts, the ACS and CPS are based on samples and produce data that approximate the size of the population. Since the surveys use different samples and methodologies, the data from each source is similar but does not exactly match. When possible, ACS data are referenced since a majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset.

The analyses presented in this paper are based on dissimilar populations. The section discussing disabilities in the U.S. uses ACS summary tables based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The subsection focusing on the total population of individuals with disabilities in Texas uses ACS microdata based on the noninstitutional population in order to be comparable to the 2011 Texas disability status report published by Cornell University (Erickson, Lee, & Von Schrader, 2012). Of note, data presented in this report do not exactly match the numbers in the Cornell disability status report because the authors of that report rounded estimates to the nearest hundred. Finally, the subsection focusing on the labor force participants in Texas with disabilities uses ACS microdata based on the noninstitutional civilian population. Any age differences in the groups used for each analysis are noted where applicable.

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## Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table data used in this section, 12.1 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population (37,188,115 individuals) had a disability in 2011. Individuals with disabilities accounted for 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2011. In this section, a general demographic description of the population of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. is provided as a context for a discussion of the population of individuals with disabilities in Texas in the following section.

### Population Trends for Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

Illustrating change over time in the number of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. is difficult. Because surveys use dissimilar questions to define disabilities, comparing the numbers of individuals with disabilities between different surveys would be misleading. Even comparing the results of the same survey at two different time periods is complicated since some surveys have revised their disability questions and administered the questions to different age groups. For example, the 1990 census asked individuals between the ages of 16 and 64 about work disabilities, mobility limitations, and self-care limitations, whereas the 2000 census asked individuals age five and older about work disabilities and sensory, physical, mental, self-care, and ambulatory difficulties. Additionally, no questions about disabilities were asked on the 2010 census since the long form was replaced by the ACS. Results from the 2008 to 2011 ACS presented in Figure 1 indicate that while the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been increasing since 2008, the percentages of individuals with disabilities have consistently comprised approximately 12 percent of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 1: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Percentage of Population, 2008–2011**

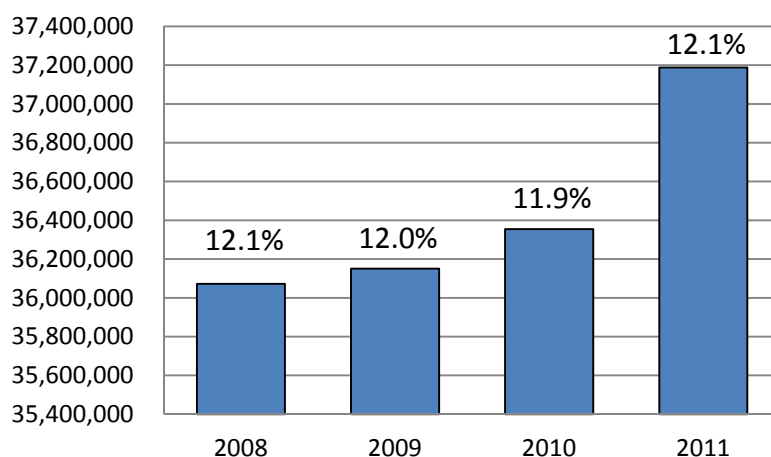


Figure notes: Data are from ACS summary tables. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

## Regional Patterns

Individuals with disabilities are not evenly distributed across the nation. The ACS summary data indicate that the South had the largest number of individuals with disabilities in 2011. The region with the second largest number of individuals with disabilities was the Midwest, followed by the West. The Northeast had the smallest number. The regional distribution of individuals with disabilities can be examined in more detail by reviewing the population of individuals with disabilities for each state.

Appendix A contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each state. Table 1 uses the same data presented by the map in Appendix A to illustrate the ten states with the largest populations of individuals with disabilities in 2011. Generally, states with the largest populations also had the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities. States with the smallest populations had the smallest numbers of individuals with disabilities. Texas had the second largest number of individuals with disabilities of all the states. North Dakota, District of Columbia, and Wyoming had the fewest numbers of individuals with disabilities.

**Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Populations of Individuals with Disabilities, 2011**

State	Individuals with Disabilities	Percent of Total Population
California	3,749,792	10.1%
Texas	2,906,416	11.5%
Florida	2,420,035	12.9%
New York	2,091,270	10.9%
Pennsylvania	1,671,648	13.3%
Ohio	1,517,210	13.3%
Michigan	1,356,359	13.9%
Illinois	1,317,307	10.4%
North Carolina	1,257,117	13.3%
Georgia	1,161,966	12.1%

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in each state.

## Demographic Characteristics of the U.S. Population of Individuals with Disabilities

The population of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. can be better understood through an analysis of several key demographic variables. Generally, women are more likely to have a disability than men. The longer life expectancy of women may be a partial explanation of this association. Figure 2 illustrates that 12.4 percent of women in the U.S. had a disability in 2011 compared to 11.9 percent of men.

**Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2011**

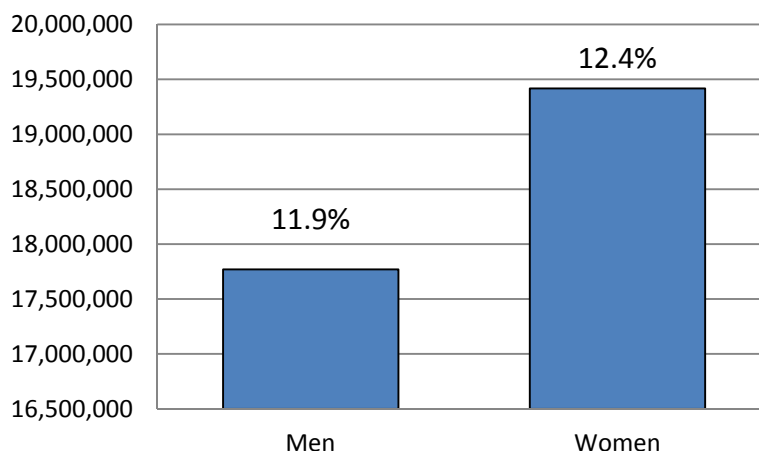


Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

Racial and ethnic differences also exist. A greater percentage of Native Americans and Alaska Natives (16.3 percent) have a disability compared to African Americans (13.9 percent), non-Hispanic whites (13.2 percent), Hispanics of any race (8.4 percent), and Asians (6.4 percent). Because of data limitations, the Hispanic category is not mutually exclusive and these individuals are also represented in their respective race categories.

Several demographic characteristics of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities differ from the population of individuals without disabilities. On average, the population of individuals with disabilities is older than the population without disabilities. Table 2 illustrates the percentage of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population by age that reported having a disability. The percentage of individuals with a disability increases significantly at 65 years and again at 75 years. Approximately 50 percent of individuals age 75 and older have a disability, which is essentially equivalent to the percentage of those without a disability.

**Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2011**

Age Categories	Total in Age Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	20,064,356	166,470	0.8%	19,897,886	99.2%
5 to 17 years	53,710,173	2,780,158	5.2%	50,930,015	94.8%
18 to 34 years	70,786,315	3,980,302	5.6%	66,806,013	94.4%
35 to 64 years	121,913,588	15,602,311	12.8%	106,311,277	87.2%
65 to 74 years	22,239,317	5,659,585	25.4%	16,579,732	74.6%
75 years and over	17,846,936	8,999,289	50.4%	8,847,647	49.6%
Total	306,560,685	37,188,115	12.1%	269,372,570	87.9%

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

Disabilities can occur at any age and may result from numerous factors including accidents, disease, developmental difficulties, occupational hazards, and military service. However, Table 2 illustrates that the prevalence of disability increases as age increases. Age is an important covariate of disability. Because of the numerous scientific and social advances made during the 20th century, life expectancies in the U.S. have increased. Individuals in the U.S. now live long enough to experience chronic and degenerative diseases instead of experiencing mortality at younger ages from infectious disease. These degenerative diseases can be associated with many reported disabilities, especially for individuals in the older age categories.

Differences also exist regarding educational attainment. Table 3 illustrates that in 2011 a greater percentage of individuals 25 years of age and older with a disability had less than a high school diploma or equivalency compared to individuals 25 years of age and older without a disability. A greater percentage of individuals with a disability are high school graduates (or equivalency) than individuals without a disability. However, only 13.9 percent of individuals with a disability have a bachelor degree or higher compared to 32 percent of individuals without a disability.

**Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Older with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2011**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>With a Disability</b>	<b>Without a Disability</b>
Less than high school graduate	25.8%	11.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.5%	27.1%
Some college or associate degree	25.8%	29.7%
Bachelor degree or higher	13.9%	31.7%
Civilian population 25 years and older	32,566,634	169,843,163

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

On page 11, Table 4 details the specific types of disabilities reported by individuals in 2011. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual may report multiple disabilities. Approximately 20 million individuals, 53.5 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 38 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties and 36.1 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.



**Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2011**

<b>Difficulty</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty</b>
Ambulatory difficulty	19,892,572	53.5%
Cognitive difficulty	14,078,648	37.9%
Independent living difficulty	13,437,594	36.1%
Hearing difficulty	10,474,872	28.2%
Self-care difficulty	7,682,209	20.7%
Vision difficulty	6,623,262	17.8%
Total with a disability	37,188,115	

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities. Survey participants were asked to report serious difficulties. Percentages represent the portion of the population of individuals with disabilities reporting each difficulty.

The specific types of reported disabilities are presented on the following page in Table 5 by age categories. Not all disability questions were asked of each age category. Only hearing and vision difficulties are reported for individuals under the age of five. Additionally, independent living difficulties are only reported for individuals 18 years of age and older. The increased prevalence of disabilities can again be observed for individuals in the older age categories. Less than one percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population under five years old is reported as having a disability. The most frequently reported disability of the population between the ages of five and 17 is cognitive difficulty. Ambulatory, cognitive, and independent living difficulties are the most-reported disabilities of individuals between the ages of 18 and 64. Greater percentages of individuals 65 years of age and older report ambulatory, independent living, and hearing difficulties. For convenience, similar national and state data have been combined in Appendix B.

**Table 5: Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category and Disability Type, 2011**

<b>Age Category and Disability</b>	<b>Total Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category</b>	<b>Total Number of Individuals with Disability</b>	<b>Percentage with Disability in Age Category</b>
<b>Population under 5 years of age</b>	20,064,356	166,470	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		116,904	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		98,433	0.5%
<b>Population 5 to 17 years of age</b>	53,710,173	2,780,158	5.2%
With a hearing difficulty		338,782	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		419,949	0.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		2,096,304	3.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		350,779	0.7%
With a self-care difficulty		503,959	0.9%
<b>Population 18 to 64 years of age</b>	192,699,903	19,582,613	10.2%
With a hearing difficulty		3,988,796	2.1%
With a vision difficulty		3,377,037	1.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,198,444	4.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,071,515	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,628,054	1.9%
With an independent living difficulty		6,946,046	3.6%
<b>Population 65 years of age and over</b>	40,086,253	14,658,874	36.6%
With a hearing difficulty		6,030,390	15.0%
With a vision difficulty		2,727,843	6.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		3,783,900	9.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,470,278	23.6%
With a self-care difficulty		3,550,196	8.9%
With an independent living difficulty		6,491,548	16.2%

Table notes: 2011 ACS summary table data. Not all disability questions were asked to the individuals in each age category. Survey participants were asked to report serious difficulties and could report having several disabilities.

## Recent National Labor Force Trends for Individuals with Disabilities

Labor force trends can be illustrated through unemployment, labor force participation, and employment rates. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities. In 2011, the average annual unemployment rate for individuals without a disability was 8.7 percent compared to 15 percent for individuals with a disability. Figure 3 illustrates that the annual unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities was higher than for individuals without disabilities from 2009–2012. Because data for earlier years are not available, the effects of the 2007 to 2009 recession on the unemployment rates presented in Figure 3 are unknown.

**Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for Individuals with and without Disabilities, 2009–2012**

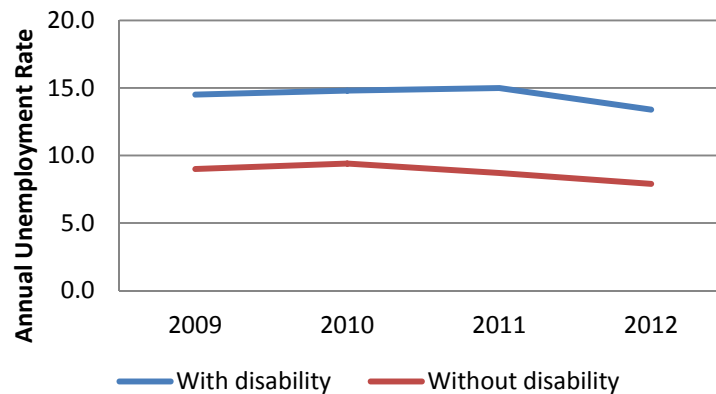


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 years of age and older. Data are from BLS.

Differences in unemployment also exist between genders. Figure 4 illustrates the unemployment rates for both men and women between the ages of 16 and 64 with and without disabilities. Between 2009 and 2012, men with disabilities generally had the highest unemployment rates. The lowest unemployment rate was for women without disabilities.

**Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women between the Ages of 16 and 64 with and without Disabilities, 2009–2012**

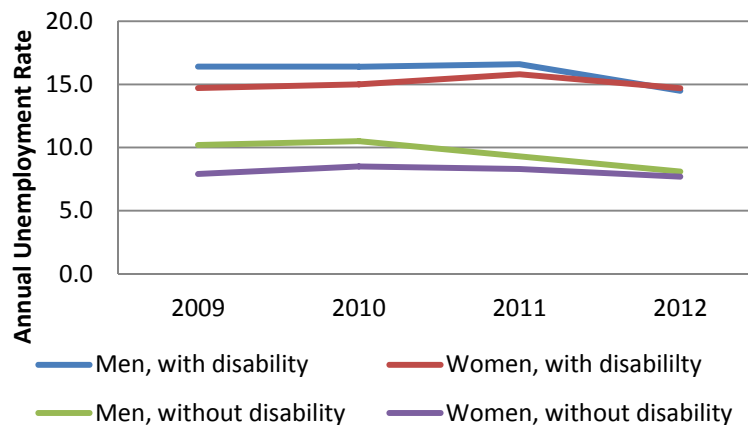


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 to 64 years old. Data are from BLS.

Individuals with a disability have a lower labor force participation rate than individuals without disabilities. Individuals are considered to be labor force participants if they are either employed or unemployed and seeking work. Specific examples of people who are not labor force participants include retired people, students, individuals taking care of children or other family members, and discouraged job seekers. In 2011, approximately 80 percent of all individuals with disabilities were not participating

in the labor force compared to 30 percent of individuals without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012). However, many individuals with disabilities are over age 65 and may be retired or not seeking work.

To better understand labor participation rates, Figure 5 illustrates the 2011 labor force participation rates for men and women over the age of 16 with and without disabilities. Both the numbers of unemployed and employed individuals are illustrated. Men with disabilities had a 35 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 82.5 percent rate of men without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a 29.6 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 70.9 percent rate of women without disabilities. Because Figure 5 illustrates labor force participation rates, the remainder of each group can be interpreted as the portion not participating in the labor force (for instance, because 35 percent of men with disabilities were labor force participants, 65 percent were not participants).

**Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and Without Disabilities, 2011**

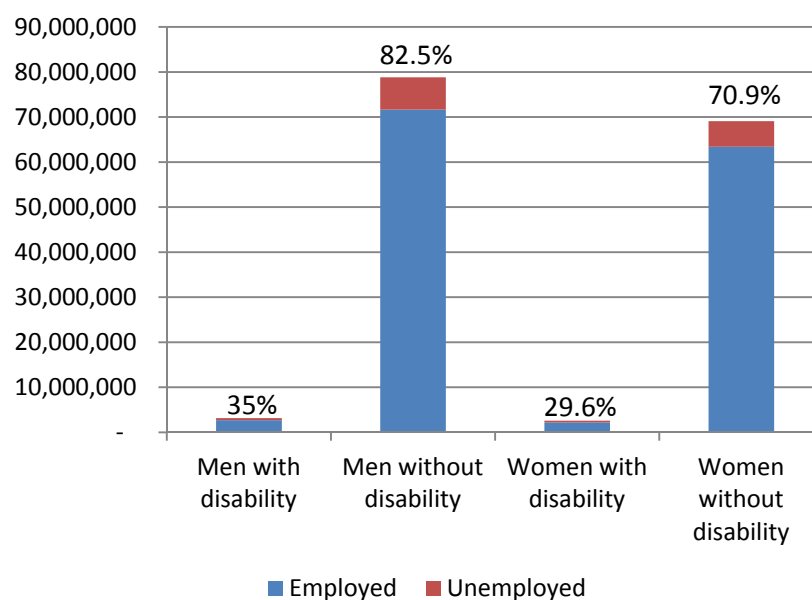


Figure notes: Percentages indicate the 2011 annual labor force participation rate for each group. The rates are for individuals who are 16 and over. Rates are specific to each group and cannot be added to produce gender specific rates. Data are from BLS.

In 2011, 17.8 percent of persons with a disability were employed compared to 63.6 percent of individuals without disabilities. Individuals with a disability were more likely to work part time than individuals without disabilities. Thirty-three percent of workers with disabilities reported working part time compared to 19 percent of workers without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012).

## Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

According to the ACS microdata estimates used in this section, 11.5 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (2,922,021 individuals)<sup>1</sup> had a disability in 2011. Additionally, individuals with disabilities accounted for 6.4 percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2011 (797,326 individuals). In this section, a description of the population with disabilities in Texas focuses on population trends, demographic characteristics, labor force characteristics, and regional distribution.

### Population Trends of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

Figure 6 illustrates the number of individuals with disabilities in Texas and the percentage of individuals with disabilities in the entire population of Texas between 2008 and 2011. The number of Texans with disabilities increased from 2008 to 2011. In 2008, 11.6 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (2,767,633 individuals) had disabilities. The number of individuals with disabilities in Texas increased to 2,922,021 individuals in 2011. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly over the same period of time, individuals with disabilities accounted for a similar percentage of the population for all four years.

**Figure 6: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2008–2011**

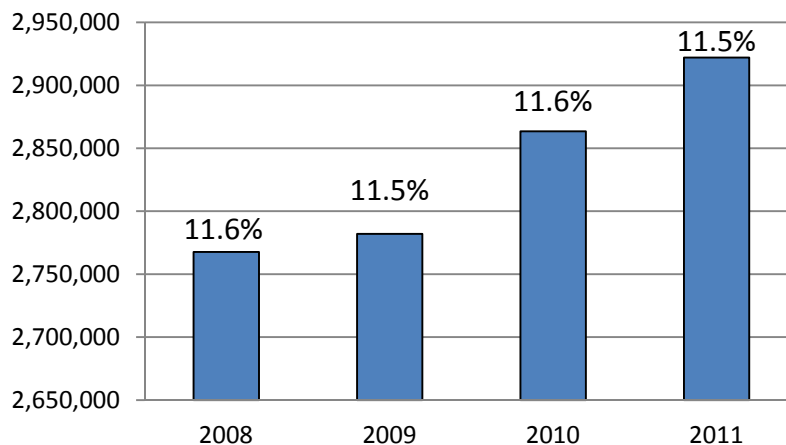


Figure notes: The 2008 to 2010 data are from ACS summary tables, 2011 information is from ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

<sup>1</sup> The number derived from ACS microdata differs slightly from the number based on ACS summary tables. The number reported in this study omits the institutionalized group quarters population surveyed by the ACS because of small sample sizes at the state level. If the institutionalized group quarters population was included, the number of Texans with disabilities would be 3,087,256.

## Regional Distribution

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix C contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each local workforce development area. Appendix D contains tables for each local workforce development area that detail the number of individuals with self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, and cognitive difficulties in each local workforce area's counties.

The map and tables in Appendixes C and D use disability estimates developed by the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). Estimates were calculated by multiplying the baseline population of each county by the county-specific rates of disability. Population projections from the Texas State Data Center that assume 2000 to 2010 migration rates were used as the baseline population for each county. The county-specific rates for each type of disability reported were extracted from the 2009 to 2011 ACS three-year microdata. For counties not included in the three-year ACS data, allocation factors produced by the Missouri Census Data Center were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with the missing Texas counties.

Similar to the disabilities data at the national level, local workforce development areas with large populations generally have the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities. The Gulf Coast Local Workforce Development Area, consisting of thirteen counties around the Houston area, has the most individuals with disabilities in the state: 603,682. The next largest population of individuals with disabilities (323,247) is in the Alamo Local Workforce Development Area. The North Central and Dallas areas contain the third and fourth largest populations with 234,450 and 232,580, respectively.

Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 378,254 individuals with disabilities. The counties with the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities in 2011 were Harris, Bexar, Dallas, Tarrant, Hidalgo, El Paso, Travis, Nueces, Denton, and Cameron. Almost half (48.8 percent) of the state's population of individuals with disabilities resided in these 10 counties.

## Demographic Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas can be described by analyzing key demographic variables. More females reported having disabilities than males. Figure 7 indicates that in 2011, 11.8 percent of females (1,519,271 individuals) and 11.3 percent of males (1,402,750 individuals) had a disability.

**Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2011**

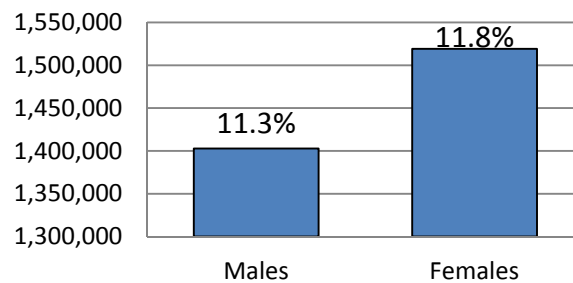


Figure notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Table 6 illustrates the percentages of individuals with and without disabilities by race and ethnicity. Approximately 14 percent of African Americans have a disability. Approximately 13 percent of whites, 12 percent of individuals in the 'Other' race/ethnicity category, 10 percent of Hispanics and five percent of Asians have a disability.

**Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2011**

Race / Ethnicity	Total in each Race / Ethnicity Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American	2,846,105	403,753	14.2%	2,442,352	85.8%
White	11,338,230	1,496,450	13.2%	9,841,780	86.8%
Other	464,002	57,742	12.4%	406,260	87.6%
Hispanic	9,667,949	916,640	9.5%	8,751,309	90.5%
Asian	982,965	47,436	4.8%	935,529	95.2%
Total	25,299,251	2,922,021	11.5%	22,377,230	88.5%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of each race/ethnicity category with and without disabilities. The race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive and include: Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

On average, the population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is older than the population of individuals without disabilities. Table 7 on the following page illustrates the percentages of the noninstitutionalized population with and without a disability in each age category. Less than one percent of Texans under the age of five had a disability. Just under six percent of individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability. The prevalence of disability increases as age increases. For Texans 75 and older, approximately 55 percent had a disability.

**Table 7: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2011**

Age Categories	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	1,951,613	16,111	0.8%	1,935,502	99.2%
5 to 15 years	4,262,745	219,254	5.1%	4,043,491	94.9%
16 to 24 years	3,341,853	184,845	5.5%	3,157,008	94.5%
25 to 64 years	13,122,851	1,433,767	10.9%	11,689,084	89.1%
65 to 74 years	1,518,466	457,817	30.1%	1,060,649	69.9%
75 years and over	1,101,723	610,227	55.4%	491,496	44.6%
Total	25,299,251	2,922,021	11.5%	22,377,230	88.5%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Differences in the prevalence of disability by age can also be observed when considering gender. Figure 8 illustrates the percentages of males and females with disabilities in each age category. Greater percentages of males have disabilities in the 5- to 15- and 16- to 24-year-old age categories. Approximately six percent of males between the ages of five and 15 reported having a disability compared to approximately four percent of females in the same age category. Percentages are roughly similar for both the 25- to 64- and 65- to 74-year-old age categories. A larger percentage of females in the 75-year-old and over category reported having a disability.

**Figure 8: Percent of Individuals with Disabilities by Age and Gender in Texas, 2011**

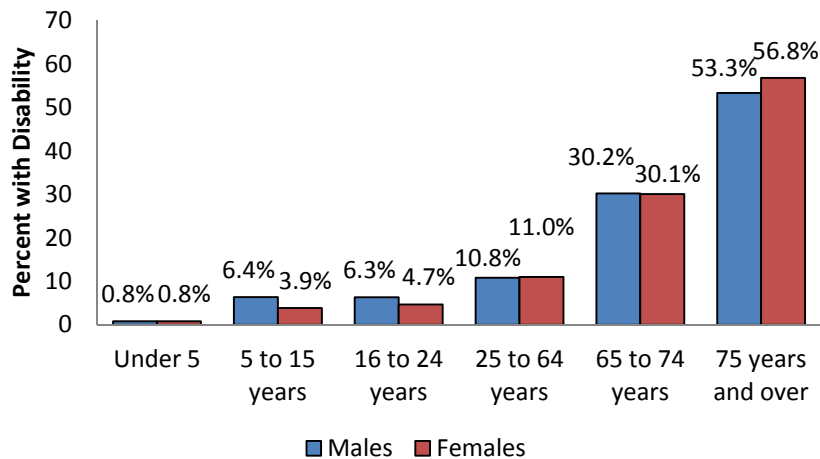


Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of men and women in each age category reporting a disability.

Differences between individuals with and without disabilities can also be observed by level of educational attainment. Table 8 illustrates that in 2011 approximately 25 percent of individuals 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma or equivalency had a disability. Only eight percent of individuals with a bachelor degree or higher had a disability.



**Table 8: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2011**

Education Level	Total Number of Individuals Age 25 and Over in Each Education Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	2,923,060	743,077	25.4%	2,179,983	74.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,988,652	761,836	19.1%	3,226,816	80.9%
Some college or associate degree	4,591,887	657,524	14.3%	3,934,363	85.7%
Bachelor degree or higher	4,239,441	339,374	8.0%	3,900,067	92.0%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years of age and over	15,743,040	2,501,811	15.9%	13,241,229	84.1%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the 25-years-old and older population with and without disabilities at each education level.

Table 9 illustrates the specific types of disabilities reported by Texans in 2011. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual could report multiple disabilities. Approximately 1.6 million individuals, 53.6 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 37 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties, and 34.6 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.

**Table 9: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2011**

Disability	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	1,567,087	53.6%
Cognitive difficulty	1,090,515	37.3%
Independent living difficulty	1,010,838	34.6%
Hearing difficulty	842,803	28.8%
Self-care difficulty	624,602	21.4%
Vision difficulty	615,836	21.1%
Total with a disability	2,922,021	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual could report having several disabilities. Percentages represent the portion of the population of individuals with disabilities reporting each difficulty.

The specific types of reported disabilities are presented in Table 10 by age categories. As previously noted, not all disability questions were asked of each age category. The increased prevalence of disabilities can again be observed for individuals in the older age categories. Less than one percent of the population under 5 years old is reported as having a disability. The most frequently reported disability of the population between the ages of five and 15 was cognitive difficulty, followed by self-care and vision difficulties. For individuals between the ages of 16 and 24, cognitive difficulties were also the most frequently reported, followed by independent living, vision, and ambulatory difficulties. For all age categories over the age of 25, the most frequently reported difficulty was ambulatory. For

individuals between the ages of 25 and 64, the second and third most frequently mentioned difficulties were cognitive and independent living, respectively. Hearing and independent living difficulties were the second and third most frequently mentioned for individuals in the 65 to 74 year old age category. For individuals over 75, the second most reported difficulty was independent living and the third most reported was hearing. For convenience, similar national and state data have been combined in Appendix B.

**Table 10: Number of Individuals in Texas by Age Category and Disability Type, 2011**

<b>Age Category and Disability</b>	<b>Total Number in Texas by Age Category</b>	<b>Number with Disability</b>	<b>Percent with Disability</b>
<b>Population under 5 years of age</b>	1,951,613	16,111	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		11,079	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		10,283	0.5%
<b>Population 5 to 15 years of age</b>	4,262,745	219,254	5.1%
With a hearing difficulty		26,362	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		37,605	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		164,411	3.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		29,977	0.7%
With a self-care difficulty		42,667	1.0%
With an independent living difficulty		6,232	0.1%
<b>Population 16 to 24 years of age</b>	3,341,853	184,845	5.5%
With a hearing difficulty		30,757	0.9%
With a vision difficulty		38,268	1.1%
With a cognitive difficulty		112,215	3.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty		35,652	1.1%
With a self-care difficulty		23,257	0.7%
With an independent living difficulty		59,241	1.8%
<b>Population 25 to 64 years of age</b>	13,122,851	1,433,767	10.9%
With a hearing difficulty		333,891	2.5%
With a vision difficulty		303,597	2.3%
With a cognitive difficulty		516,306	3.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		788,588	6.0%
With a self-care difficulty		281,046	2.1%
With an independent living difficulty		472,460	3.6%
<b>Population 65 to 74 years of age</b>	1,518,466	457,817	30.1%
With a hearing difficulty		162,264	10.7%
With a vision difficulty		88,532	5.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		101,383	6.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty		290,431	19.1%
With a self-care difficulty		87,443	5.8%
With an independent living difficulty		150,704	9.9%
<b>Population 75 years and over</b>	1,101,723	610,227	55.4%
With a hearing difficulty		278,450	25.3%
With a vision difficulty		137,551	12.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		196,200	17.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty		422,439	38.3%
With a self-care difficulty		190,189	17.3%
With an independent living difficulty		322,201	29.2%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. One individual could report having several disabilities

## Labor Force Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

The demographic analyses presented in this subsection focus on individuals with disabilities in Texas who are in the civilian labor force, either employed or unemployed and seeking work. Individuals with disabilities in Texas who are on active duty with the military (7,363 individuals comprising 0.3 percent of individuals age 16 and over with disabilities in Texas) are not included in the analyses presented in this subsection. Approximately 29.7 percent of Texans with disabilities age 16 and older (797,326 individuals) were labor force participants in 2011 and accounted for 6.4 percent of labor force participants age 16 and older in Texas. The estimated numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas are illustrated in Appendix E.

In 2011, 12,514,448 individuals in Texas were labor force participants. Almost 800,000 labor force participants had a disability. Approximately 55 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas (436,233 individuals) were male and approximately 45 percent (361,093) were female. Table 11 illustrates the race and ethnicity of labor force participants with and without disabilities. Approximately 11 percent of labor force participants in the 'Other' race/ethnicity category had a disability. Approximately seven percent of both African American and white labor force participants had a disability. Approximately six percent of Hispanic labor force participants had a disability and 2.3 percent of Asian labor force participants had a disability.

**Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2011**

Race/Ethnicity	Total Labor Force Participants in each Race/Ethnicity Category	Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Labor Force Participants Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other	181,926	19,356	10.6%	162,570	89.4%
African American	1,427,891	106,285	7.4%	1,321,606	92.6%
White	5,987,787	412,929	6.9%	5,574,858	93.1%
Hispanic	4,391,334	246,437	5.6%	4,144,897	94.4%
Asian	525,510	12,319	2.3%	513,191	97.7%
Total	12,514,448	797,326	6.4%	11,717,122	93.6%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. The race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive and include: Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

In 2011, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability in Texas was 47.5. Table 12 on the following page illustrates that 76,549 individuals with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 were labor force participants in 2011 and accounted for 4.1 percent of the age-specific labor force. The largest number of labor force participants with disabilities was between the ages of 25 to 64 and comprise 6.1 percent of labor force participants in that age range. Between the ages of 65 to 74, labor force participants with disabilities accounted for 17.6 percent of the age-specific labor force.

**Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2011**

Age Categories	Total Number Of Labor Force Participants in Each Age Category	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16 to 24 years	1,848,014	76,549	4.1%	1,771,465	95.9%
25 to 64 years	10,196,763	624,888	6.1%	9,571,875	93.9%
65 to 74 years	399,416	70,283	17.6%	329,133	82.4%
75 years and over	70,255	25,606	36.4%	44,649	63.6%
Total	12,514,448	797,326	6.4%	11,717,122	93.6%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Table 13 represents the types of disabilities reported by individuals according to labor force participation status. Approximately 60 percent of individuals with disabilities who worked full time reported ambulatory difficulties and 36 percent reported hearing difficulties. The most frequently reported difficulties for part time workers were ambulatory (39.5 percent), cognitive (34.4 percent), and hearing (26.5 percent). Individuals who were not in the labor force reported ambulatory (64.7 percent), independent living (46.9 percent), and cognitive (37.6 percent) difficulties.

**Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Age 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2011**

Disability	Full-Time Workers		Part-Time Workers		Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	296,879	60.3%	70,053	39.5%	1,217,937	64.7%
Independent living difficulty	62,983	12.8%	32,134	18.1%	883,181	46.9%
Cognitive difficulty	101,320	20.6%	60,950	34.4%	706,941	37.6%
Hearing difficulty	178,264	36.2%	47,039	26.5%	552,049	29.3%
Self-care difficulty	43,986	8.9%	16,195	9.1%	510,090	27.1%
Vision difficulty	113,164	23.0%	36,425	20.5%	388,100	20.6%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. The same individual may report multiple disabilities.

Labor force participants with disabilities held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas in 2011. Table 14 on page 24 illustrates the percentages of labor force participants with and without disabilities by general category of work, also referred to as “class of worker.” Approximately six percent of the employees of private, for-profit companies had disabilities in 2011. Approximately seven percent of federal, state, or local government employees had a disability. The total number of Texas labor force participants with disabilities was 797,326 (employed full-, part-time and unemployed) in 2011. The total number of Texas labor force participants without disabilities was 11,717,122.

**Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2011**

Class of Worker	Total Number of Labor Force Participants in Each Class of Worker	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	8,710,667	520,244	6.0%	8,190,423	94.0%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	1,756,543	116,336	6.6%	1,640,207	93.4%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	1,160,532	86,218	7.4%	1,074,314	92.6%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	704,138	53,754	7.6%	650,384	92.4%
Unemployed or never worked	163,230	18,349	11.2%	144,881	88.8%
Working without pay in family business or farm	19,338	2,425	12.5%	16,913	87.5%
Total	12,514,448	797,326	6.4%	11,717,122	93.6%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Table 15 on the following page illustrates the 20 Texas industries in which the highest percentages of labor force participants with disabilities were employed in 2011. These 20 industries employed 48.3 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in the state. The industry that employed the largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (59,003) was construction. Table 15 is different from the other tables presented in this report. The percentages indicate the portion of Texas civilian labor force participants with and without disabilities employed in each industry. For example, 7.4 percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities were employed by the construction industry in 2011. Approximately six percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities (47,109 individuals) worked in elementary and secondary schools in 2011. The third largest employer of labor force participants with disabilities (45,809 individuals) was the restaurants and other food services industry.

**Table 15: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2011**

Industry	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Construction	59,003	7.4%	919,029	7.8%
Elementary and secondary schools	47,109	5.9%	797,271	6.8%
Restaurants and other food services	45,809	5.7%	738,814	6.3%
Hospitals	24,225	3.0%	426,677	3.6%
Grocery stores	20,035	2.5%	222,277	1.9%
Department and discount stores	19,174	2.4%	212,157	1.8%
Home health care services	18,596	2.3%	122,773	1.0%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	15,800	2.0%	218,021	1.9%
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	14,881	1.9%	263,368	2.2%
Truck transportation	14,799	1.9%	158,971	1.4%
Nursing care facilities	12,184	1.5%	107,576	0.9%
Real estate	12,003	1.5%	181,048	1.5%
Insurance carriers and related activities	11,856	1.5%	196,748	1.7%
Support activities for mining	11,213	1.4%	187,603	1.6%
Other health care services	10,190	1.3%	140,885	1.2%
Employment services	9,925	1.2%	97,043	0.8%
Automotive repair and maintenance	9,913	1.2%	125,486	1.1%
Religious organizations	9,717	1.2%	100,203	0.9%
Child day care services	9,474	1.2%	135,560	1.2%
National security and international affairs	9,139	1.1%	85,504	0.7%
Table Total	385,045	48.3%	5,437,014	46.4%

Table notes: Data are from 2011 ACS microdata. Only the top 20 industries are included in this table. Percentages indicate the portion of Texas civilian labor force participants with and without disabilities in the top 20 industries.

### Average Salaries of Texas Labor Force Participants with Disabilities

In 2011, Texas labor force participants with disabilities earned an average salary of \$27,863 (inflation adjusted for 2011) compared to \$38,877 for labor force participants without disabilities. Labor force participants who worked full time earned an average salary of \$39,826 whereas part-time workers earned \$10,930. Salary differences also exist within the population of labor force participants with disabilities based on numerous demographic factors. On average, male labor force participants with disabilities earned \$32,598 whereas females earned \$22,142. Additionally, salaries varied depending on level of educational attainment. At every educational level, the average salaries of individuals with disabilities were lower than the salaries for individuals without disabilities and the differences between salaries were larger as educational levels increased. Table 16 illustrates that labor force participants with disabilities who had less than a high school diploma earned an average yearly salary of \$15,958 compared to the average salary of \$19,883 for labor force participants without disabilities. The average

yearly salary earned by labor force participants with disabilities who had a bachelor degree or higher was \$53,281 compared to \$69,422 for labor force participants without disabilities.

**Table 16: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2011**

Educational Attainment	Labor Force Participants with Disabilities		Labor Force Participants without Disabilities	
	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary
Less than high school graduate	18.8%	\$15,958	14.3%	\$19,883
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.0%	\$23,087	23.5%	\$30,260
Some college or associate degree	34.4%	\$30,548	30.7%	\$38,579
Bachelor degree or higher	18.8%	\$53,281	31.5%	\$69,422
Labor Force Participants age 25 and over	720,777		9,945,657	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2011.

Because individuals can report having multiple disabilities, analyzing any possible associations between income and specific disability is difficult. Table 17 illustrates the disabilities reported by Texas labor force participants in three different salary groups. The salary groups were constructed to contain an approximately equal number of individuals. The salary group with the lower income range consists of individuals earning \$0 to \$8,400 in a year. The middle salary range is from \$8,401 to \$30,000 and the higher income range is \$30,001 and higher. The largest percentages of labor force participants in the lower salary range reported ambulatory and cognitive difficulties. More individuals in the middle salary range reported ambulatory and hearing difficulties. Greater percentages of individuals in the higher salary range reported ambulatory and hearing difficulties. Looking at differences between the salary groups, similar percentages of individuals reported many of the difficulties. However, more than twice the number of individuals in the lower salary group reported cognitive difficulties compared to the higher salary group.



**Table 17: Disabilities Reported by Texas Labor Force Participants by Salary Range, 2011**

<b>Disability</b>	<b>Lower Salary Range</b>		<b>Middle Salary Range</b>		<b>Higher Salary Range</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Self-care difficulty	25,803	9.5%	23,166	9.1%	22,845	8.5%
Hearing difficulty	66,448	24.4%	77,678	30.5%	106,786	39.6%
Vision difficulty	57,284	21.0%	67,528	26.5%	54,055	20.0%
Independent living difficulty	48,745	17.9%	41,236	16.2%	31,127	11.5%
Ambulatory difficulty	104,291	38.2%	102,096	40.1%	108,556	40.2%
Cognitive difficulty	104,987	38.5%	65,897	25.9%	46,334	17.2%
Total in Salary Range	272,718		254,755		269,853	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2011. Individuals may report more than one disability. The lower income range is from \$0 to \$8,400; the middle range is from \$8,401 to \$30,000; and the higher income range is \$30,001 and higher.

### Supplemental Security Income

Supplemental security income (SSI) provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter for the blind, aged, and individuals with disabilities who have little or no income. In Texas, 373,553 individuals age 16 and older with a disability received SSI in 2011. The average yearly SSI payment for individuals age 16 and over with disabilities was \$7,375. Many of the individuals who received SSI were not labor force participants.

Out of the 797,326 labor force participants with disabilities, 26,217 (3.3 percent) received SSI in 2011. Out of the 2,124,695 individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force, 349,365 (16.4 percent) received SSI in 2011. Figure 9 indicates the percentages of Texas civilian labor force participants and nonparticipants who received SSI in 2011 by disability type. Greater percentages of individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force received SSI in 2011. Approximately eight percent of labor force participants with independent living difficulties (10,226 individuals) received SSI in 2011. Of the labor force participants with cognitive difficulties, 6.3 percent (13,732 individuals) received SSI. Approximately four percent of labor force participants with self-care difficulties (3,045 individuals) received SSI. The smallest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (4,204 individuals) had hearing difficulties.

**Figure 9: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2011**

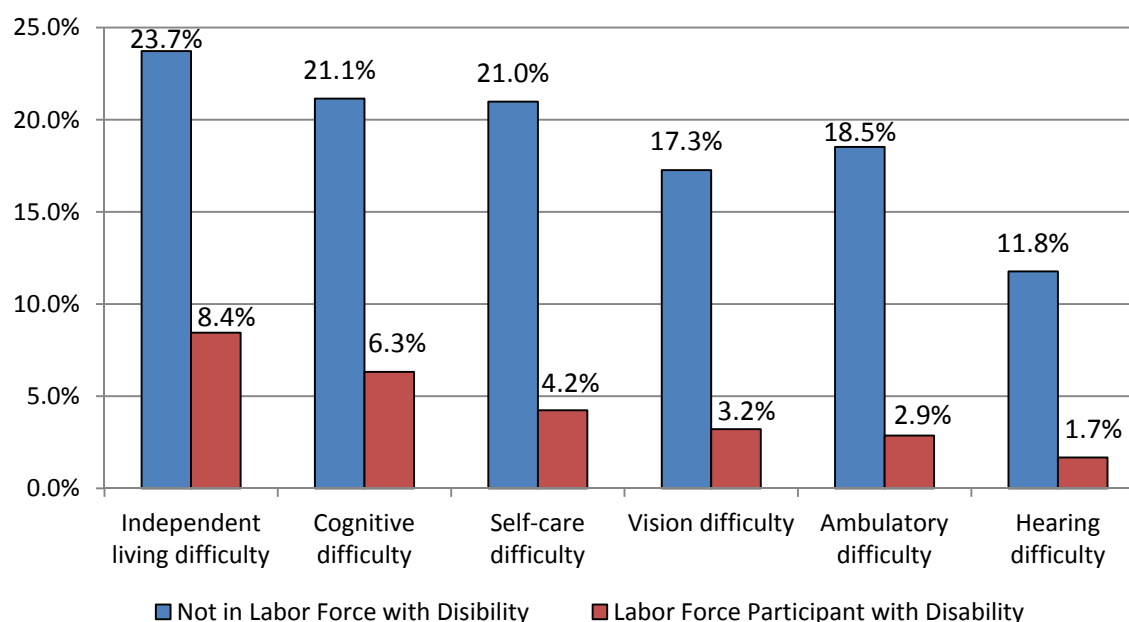


Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of labor force participants with each difficulty who received SSI in 2011. Data excludes individuals reporting \$0 SSI.

## Texas Veterans and Disabilities

The issue of disabilities is particularly relevant for the veteran population. On average, the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Additionally, because of the rigors associated with military service, numerous veterans have service-connected disabilities. A more thorough analysis of the Texas veteran population is available in *Veterans in Texas: A Demographic Study* (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2012).

ACS data indicate that approximately 27 percent of all Texas veterans (430,988 individuals) report having some type of disability compared to 14 percent of the age 18 and older nonveteran population (2,371,394 individuals). These reported disabilities may not necessarily be the consequence of military service. Veterans with a service-connected injury or illness incurred or aggravated during active military service are assessed and assigned a disability rating. Depending on the severity of the disability rating, veterans may receive disability benefits in the form of monthly compensation. Approximately 19 percent of all Texas veterans (309,299 individuals) have a service-connected disability rating.

Table 18 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Approximately five percent of Texas veterans have a zero percent disability rating indicating that the service-related injury does not impair the veteran. The majority of veterans with a service-connected

rating (33.2 percent) have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. Approximately 25 percent of Texas veterans with a rating have a disability rating of 70 or higher.

**Table 18: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2011**

<b>Service Connected Disability Rating</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0 percent	14,085	4.6%
10 or 20 percent	102,796	33.2%
30 or 40 percent	59,147	19.1%
50 or 60 percent	37,460	12.1%
70 to 100 percent	77,733	25.1%
Not reported	18,078	5.8%
Total	309,299	

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Not all veterans with a service-connected disability rating reported having a serious difficulty on the 2011 ACS. Approximately 29 percent of veterans with a 10 or 20 percent disability rating also reported that they had a serious hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty. Approximately 62 percent of veterans with a 70 to 100 percent disability rating also reported having a serious disability on the ACS.

## Texas Youth with Disabilities

This subsection focuses on Texas youth – ages 16 to 24 – with disabilities. Data on these youth are from ACS microdata for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Generally, the transition to adulthood for youth with disabilities is challenging (Stewart et al., 2008). Transitions into careers and postsecondary education for youth with disabilities can be particularly difficult. Some youth may feel that their career choices are limited because of the accommodations that they require, while others may be discouraged from pursuing further postsecondary education, thus limiting career opportunities.

The most accurate method of illustrating the transition into postsecondary education or into a career from high school or college requires a longitudinal dataset in which the same individuals are followed over numerous years. However, the ACS dataset used in this report does not include longitudinal data. Therefore, comparison of youth with and without disabilities is limited to a specific point in time. Of the 3,308,352 Texas youth, 181,889 (5.5 percent) reported having a disability in 2011. Table 19 illustrates that six percent of youth attending secondary school in 2011 had a disability. However, secondary school attendance is normally compulsory until age 18 in Texas. Approximately three percent of youth attending college (including undergraduate and graduate education) in 2011 had disabilities.

**Table 19: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2011**

School Attendance	Total Number of Youth between Ages 16 and 24 in Each Attendance Category	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently Attending Secondary School	957,239	57,646	6.0%	899,593	94.0%
Currently Attending College	1,043,150	35,282	3.4%	1,007,868	96.6%
Not Currently Attending School	1,307,963	88,961	6.8%	1,219,002	93.2%
Total	3,308,352	181,889	5.5%	3,126,463	94.5%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of youth with and without disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 attending secondary school and college (including undergraduate or graduate).

Many youth between the ages of 16 and 24 are not included in labor force participation data because they are still in school. Table 20 indicates that four percent of labor force participants between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability in 2011. Approximately seven percent of youth not participating in the labor force in 2011 had a disability. The average salary for youth labor force participants with disabilities was \$7,816 compared to \$11,995 for youth labor force participants without disabilities.

**Table 20: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2011**

Labor Force Participation	Total Number of Youth between Ages of 16 and 24	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In Labor Force	1,848,014	76,549	4.1%	1,771,465	95.9%
Not in Labor Force	1,460,338	105,340	7.2%	1,354,998	92.8%
Total	3,308,352	181,889	5.5%	3,126,463	94.5%

Table notes: 2011 ACS microdata.

Even though youth with disabilities report similar aspirations for the future as youth without disabilities, youth with disabilities often have limited opportunities to participate in educational and career planning services (Hitchings et al., 2001). Transition planning and services for youth with disabilities are necessary early in high school to maximize cost-effectiveness and accessibility (Izzo & Lamb, as cited in Stewart et al., 2008). These services will enhance the chance for a successful transition into postsecondary education and a career.

Table 21 illustrates school enrollment and employment status for youth with and without disabilities. As seen in Column C, greater percentages of youth without disabilities are enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education for every year of age. Column E indicates that greater percentages of youth without disabilities are also employed full time compared to youth with disabilities. Additionally, greater percentages of youth without disabilities who are employed full time are also enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education (Column G). Column I illustrates that greater percentages of youth without disabilities are also employed part time compared to youth with disabilities, except for 24-year-old youth. Greater percentages of youth without disabilities who are employed part time are also enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education (Column K), except for 24-year-old youth.

Table 21: School Enrollment and Employment Status of Texas Youth 16 to 24 Years of Age with and without Disabilities, 2011

Youth with Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Number of Youth by Age	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	18,972	18,066	95.2%	50	0.3%	36	0.2%	1,589	8.4%	1,589	8.4%
17	18,834	17,467	92.7%	531	2.8%	372	2.0%	4,450	23.6%	3,837	20.4%
18	25,346	19,364	76.4%	1,697	6.7%	636	2.5%	6,211	24.5%	5,289	20.9%
19	20,816	10,011	48.1%	2,850	13.7%	908	4.4%	5,407	26.0%	2,391	11.5%
20	22,386	9,794	43.8%	4,629	20.7%	695	3.1%	5,784	25.8%	3,292	14.7%
21	23,110	8,783	38.0%	5,784	25.0%	1,982	8.6%	5,957	25.8%	2,880	12.5%
22	20,456	4,179	20.4%	7,276	35.6%	493	2.4%	4,166	20.4%	1,548	7.6%
23	15,355	2,939	19.1%	4,133	26.9%	704	4.6%	3,599	23.4%	1,488	9.7%
24	16,614	2,325	14.0%	4,819	29.0%	652	3.9%	4,749	28.6%	889	5.4%
Total	181,889	92,928	51.1%	31,769	17.5%	6,478	3.6%	41,912	23.0%	23,203	12.8%
Youth without Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Number of Youth by Age	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	342,581	335,752	98.0%	4,163	1.2%	3,492	1.0%	43,181	12.6%	42,907	12.5%
17	351,042	329,550	93.9%	11,938	3.4%	8,583	2.4%	90,939	25.9%	87,574	24.9%
18	378,037	306,597	81.1%	42,882	11.3%	22,334	5.9%	132,363	35.0%	114,230	30.2%
19	326,531	211,839	64.9%	74,216	22.7%	27,573	8.4%	131,239	40.2%	97,039	29.7%
20	365,475	204,444	55.9%	114,571	31.3%	35,432	9.7%	146,668	40.1%	104,624	28.6%
21	371,156	185,803	50.1%	148,602	40.0%	41,771	11.3%	133,033	35.8%	93,330	25.1%
22	334,579	141,384	42.3%	142,549	42.6%	36,153	10.8%	112,451	33.6%	68,025	20.3%
23	341,870	112,880	33.0%	191,715	56.1%	38,865	11.4%	90,353	26.4%	50,126	14.7%
24	315,192	79,212	25.1%	191,276	60.7%	29,455	9.3%	68,953	21.9%	30,209	9.6%
Total	3,126,463	1,907,461	61.0%	921,912	29.5%	243,658	7.8%	949,180	30.4%	688,064	22.0%
Column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

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## Concluding Comments

This study provided a demographic overview of individuals with disabilities for both the U.S. and Texas. A demographic description of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities was first presented to provide both a general overview and a context for the analysis of the Texas population. The Texas population of individuals with disabilities was then detailed using 2011 ACS microdata with a focus on the characteristics of civilian labor force participants with disabilities.

National data indicate the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been increasing since 2008; however, the percentages of individuals with disabilities have consistently made up approximately 12 percent of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population. Women are more likely to have a disability than men and the average age of the population of individuals with disabilities is older than the average age of the population without disabilities. Individuals with disabilities most frequently reported having ambulatory difficulties. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities and the average yearly income for individuals with disabilities is less than for individuals without disabilities at every educational attainment level.

In Texas, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability was 47.5 in 2011. Approximately 29.7 percent of Texans age 16 and older with disabilities (797,326 individuals) were labor force participants in 2011. Individuals with disabilities accounted for 6.4 percent of civilian labor force participants age 16 and older in Texas. The three industries that employed the largest numbers of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas were construction, elementary and secondary schools, and restaurants and other food services. Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$39,826, whereas part time workers earned \$10,930.

The demographic overview of individuals with disabilities presented in this report is meant to assist policy makers and program planners in the design and implementation of relevant programs and services. This study supports policy recommendations made by the Committee on People with Disabilities (2013) to the 83rd Texas Legislature regarding individuals with disabilities in the labor force. In order to support full employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities, the Committee's labor force recommendations concern educating employers about legal requirements, supporting an inclusive business climate, promoting accessible workplace technology, enhancing existing state services and encouraging an integrated approach to service delivery, and responding quickly to emerging trends, including the aging of the workforce.

Individuals with disabilities can enhance workforce diversity and offer employers the skills, knowledge and experience that Texas businesses need to thrive. These individuals can strengthen the current and future Texas economy and are a valuable resource for Texas employers. The Texas workforce system must ensure that employers have access to every potential skilled worker.

No Texan can be left behind. Private and public sector workplaces that support integrated employment opportunities as well as a greater use of assistive technologies in the workplace can provide individuals with disabilities the opportunity to gain and maintain employment.

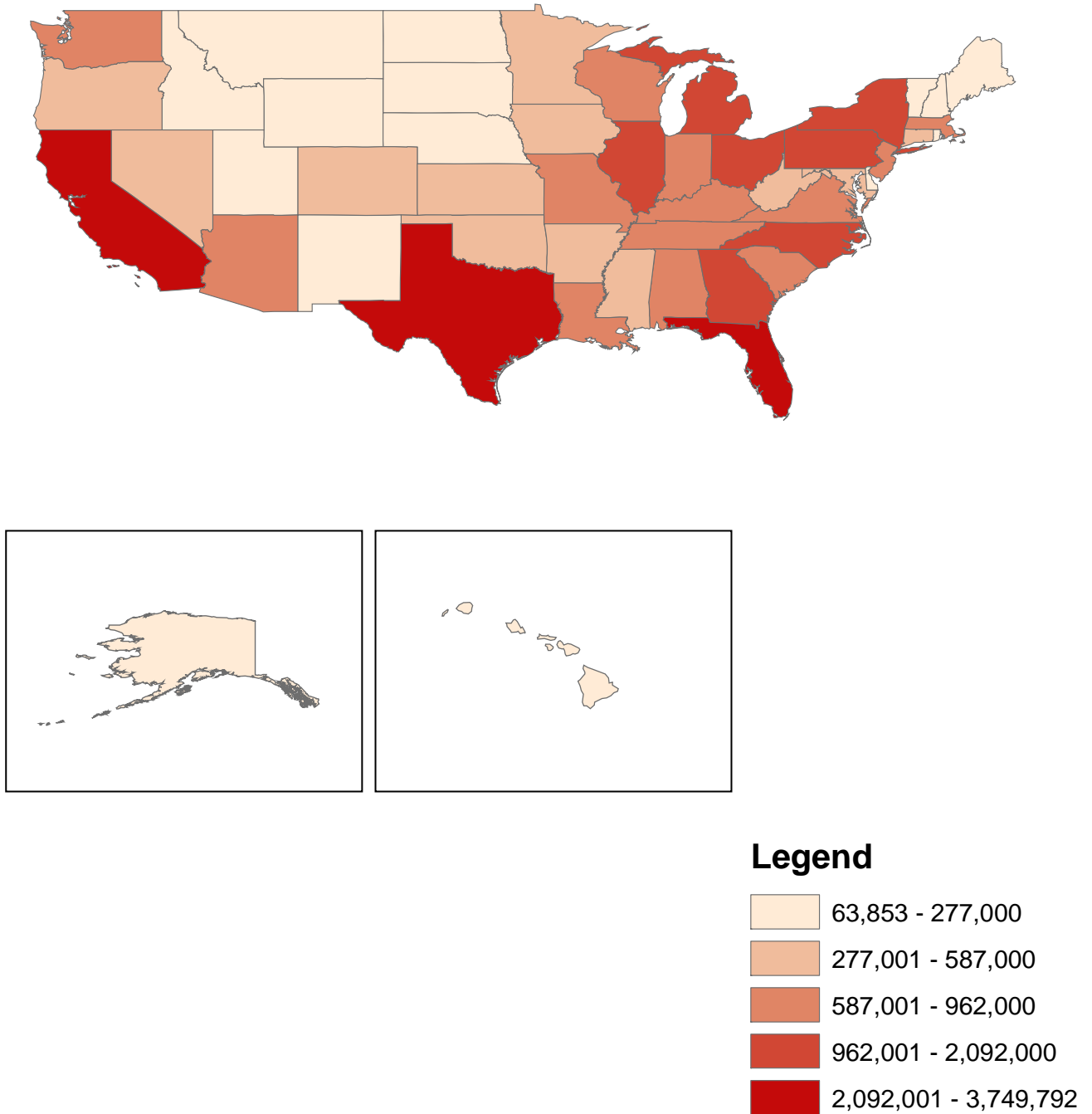


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## Appendix A: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by State, 2011



Notes: 2011 ACS summary table data.

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## Appendix B: U.S. and Texas Disability Data for Comparison

National and state data displayed side-by-side in Table 22 and 23 in this appendix are for reader clarity only. The percentages may or may not be comparable due to the use of different data sources for national data (ACS summary file data) and Texas data (ACS microdata) and the methodologies used to generate the estimates. The analyses in this report do not include t-tests to determine if the differences are statistically significant.

**Table 22: Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Texas**

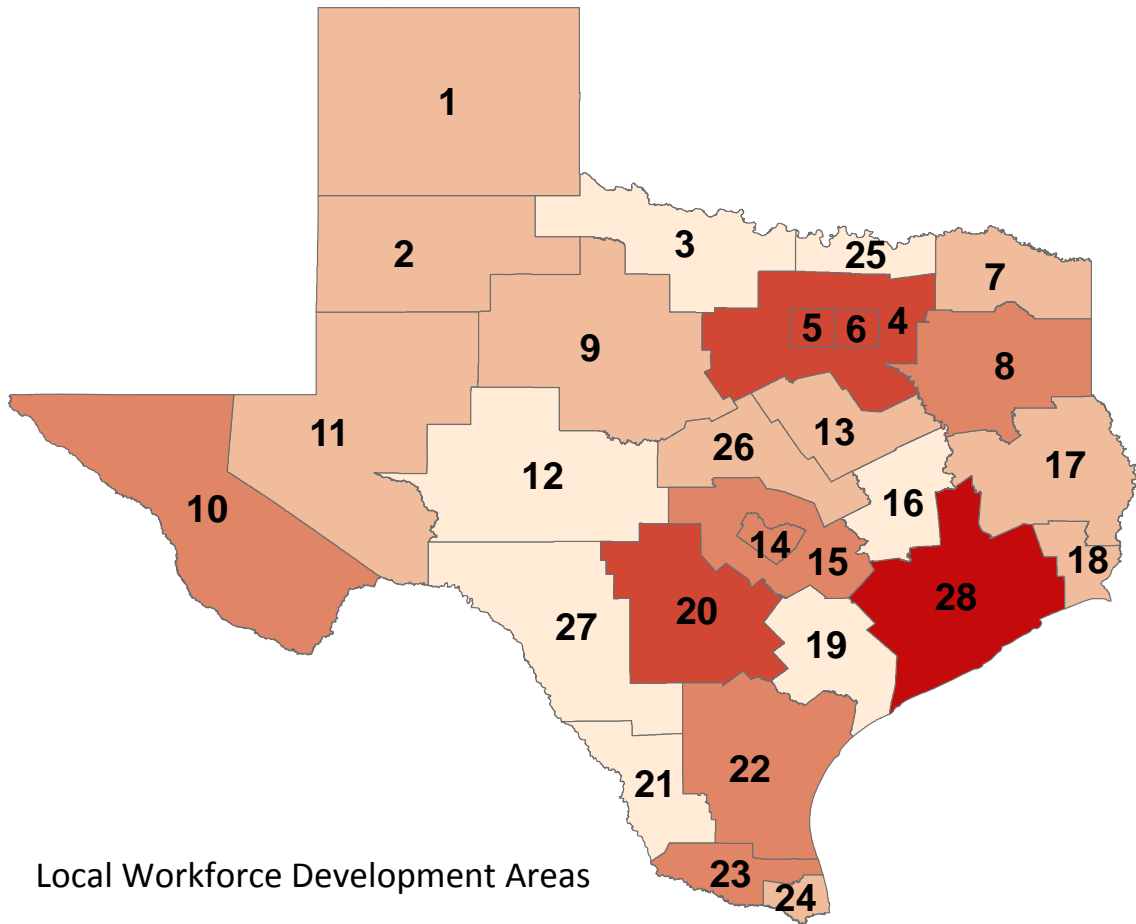
Individuals with Disabilities	U.S.		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males with Disabilities	17,770,227	11.9%	1,402,750	11.3%
Females with Disabilities	19,417,888	12.4%	1,519,271	11.8%
Total	37,188,115	12.1%	2,922,021	11.5%

Table notes: U.S. data are from 2011 ACS summary tables. Texas data are from 2011 ACS microdata.

**Table 23: Number of Individuals in by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2011**

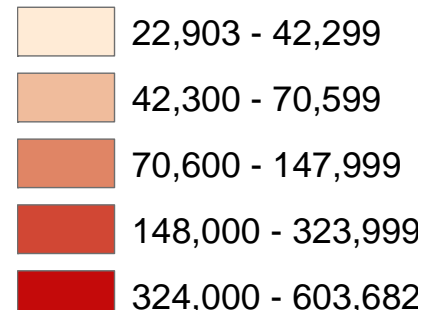
Age Category and Disability	Total Number in U.S. by Age Category	Number of Individuals with Disability in U.S.	Percent with Disability in Age Category (U.S.)	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number of Individuals with Disability in Texas	Percent with Disability in Age Category (Texas)
<b>Population under 5 years of age</b>	20,064,356	166,470	0.8%	1,951,613	16,111	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		116,904	0.6%		11,079	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		98,433	0.5%		10,283	0.5%
<b>Population 5 to 17 years of age</b>	53,710,173	2,780,158	5.2%	4,994,411	257,060	5.1%
With a hearing difficulty		338,782	0.6%		32,240	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		419,949	0.8%		45,823	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		2,096,304	3.9%		187,246	3.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty		350,779	0.7%		34,509	0.7%
With a self-care difficulty		503,959	0.9%		47,570	1.0%
<b>Population 18 to 64 years of age</b>	192,699,903	19,582,613	10.2%	15,733,038	1,580,806	10.0%
With a hearing difficulty		3,988,796	2.1%		358,770	2.3%
With a vision difficulty		3,377,037	1.8%		333,647	2.1%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,198,444	4.3%		605,686	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,071,515	5.2%		819,708	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,628,054	1.9%		299,400	1.9%
With an independent living difficulty		6,946,046	3.6%		520,147	3.3%
<b>Population 65 years of age and over</b>	40,086,253	14,658,874	36.6%	2,620,189	1,068,044	40.8%
With a hearing difficulty		6,030,390	15.0%		440,714	16.8%
With a vision difficulty		2,727,843	6.8%		226,083	8.6%
With a cognitive difficulty		3,783,900	9.4%		297,583	11.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,470,278	23.6%		712,870	27.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,550,196	8.9%		277,632	10.6%
With an independent living difficulty		6,491,548	16.2%		472,905	18.0%

## Appendix C: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2011



- Local Workforce Development Areas
- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Panhandle           | 15. Rural Capital           |
| 2. South Plains        | 16. Brazos Valley           |
| 3. North Texas         | 17. Deep East Texas         |
| 4. North Central Texas | 18. South East Texas        |
| 5. Tarrant County      | 19. Golden Crescent         |
| 6. Greater Dallas      | 20. Alamo                   |
| 7. Northeast Texas     | 21. South Texas             |
| 8. East Texas          | 22. Coastal Bend            |
| 9. West Central Texas  | 23. Lower Rio Grande Valley |
| 10. Upper Rio Grande   | 24. Cameron                 |
| 11. Permian Basin      | 25. Texoma                  |
| 12. Concho Valley      | 26. Central Texas           |
| 13. Heart of Texas     | 27. Middle Rio Grande       |
| 14. Capital Area       | 28. Gulf Coast              |

### Legend



Notes: Estimates developed by the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS).

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## **Appendix D: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA**

This appendix illustrates the numbers of individuals with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas. The total population of the county is presented with the number of individuals with any disability. The numbers of individuals with self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, and cognitive difficulties are also provided. Since the reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual may report multiple disabilities, adding the different types of disabilities does not equal the number of individuals with any disability. The tables are based on disability estimates developed by the Texas Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) using population projections from the state demographer and rates of disabilities from the 2009 to 2011 ACS three-year microdata. For counties not included in the three-year ACS data, allocation factors produced by the Missouri Census Data Center were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with the missing Texas counties.

## LWDA 1: Panhandle

**Table 24: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Armstrong	1,914	238	42	81	139	72	44	85
Briscoe	1,644	204	36	69	119	61	38	73
Carson	6,238	776	137	264	453	233	144	265
Castro	8,166	1,015	180	345	575	297	184	320
Childress	7,084	881	156	299	513	264	164	317
Collingsworth	3,077	383	68	130	218	112	69	127
Dallam	6,849	852	151	289	480	247	153	273
Deaf Smith	19,697	2,449	434	832	1,372	707	438	760
Donley	3,687	458	81	156	268	138	85	167
Gray	22,736	2,827	501	961	1,622	836	517	969
Hall	3,349	416	74	142	242	125	77	142
Hansford	5,697	708	125	241	404	208	129	228
Hartley	6,097	758	134	258	444	229	142	269
Hemphill	3,865	481	85	163	273	141	87	156
Hutchinson	22,206	2,761	489	938	1,584	817	505	930
Lipscomb	3,346	416	74	141	239	123	76	139
Moore	22,278	2,770	490	941	1,558	803	497	864
Ochiltree	10,469	1,302	230	442	734	378	234	406
Oldham	2,071	258	46	88	151	78	48	79
Parmer	10,476	1,303	231	443	735	379	235	411
Potter	122,310	15,230	2,807	4,484	8,489	4,825	3,568	5,572
Randall	122,741	12,115	2,054	4,459	6,357	3,631	2,596	3,457
Roberts	937	117	21	40	66	34	21	40
Sherman	3,071	382	68	130	221	114	70	123
Swisher	7,898	982	174	334	562	290	179	332
Wheeler	5,463	679	120	231	391	202	125	233
<b>Panhandle Total</b>	<b>433,366</b>	<b>50,761</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>16,901</b>	<b>28,209</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>10,425</b>	<b>16,737</b>

## LWDA 2: South Plains

**Table 25: LWDA 2 South Plains—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bailey	7,308	1,122	247	357	615	384	233	314
Cochran	3,157	485	107	154	270	168	102	141
Crosby	6,181	949	209	302	528	330	200	277
Dickens	2,458	377	83	120	216	135	82	123
Floyd	6,480	995	219	317	557	347	210	289
Garza	6,543	1,005	221	320	569	355	215	328
Hale	36,479	5,600	1,235	1,782	3,099	1,935	1,172	1,619
Hockley	23,182	3,559	785	1,133	1,986	1,240	751	1,058
King	286	44	10	14	26	16	10	14
Lamb	14,062	2,159	476	687	1,198	748	453	622
Lubbock	282,220	41,653	9,073	12,217	22,099	16,275	7,832	13,369
Lynn	5,957	915	202	291	511	319	193	271
Motley	1,213	186	41	59	107	67	40	59
Terry	12,750	1,957	432	623	1,089	680	412	589
Yoakum	8,037	1,234	272	393	679	424	257	345
<b>South Plains Total</b>	<b>416,313</b>	<b>62,240</b>	<b>13,612</b>	<b>18,769</b>	<b>33,549</b>	<b>23,423</b>	<b>12,162</b>	<b>19,418</b>

## LWDA 3: North Texas

**Table 26: LWDA 3 North Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Archer	9,157	1,591	302	557	973	575	325	564
Baylor	3,736	649	123	227	394	233	132	241
Clay	10,834	1,883	357	659	1,144	677	383	680
Cottle	1,514	263	50	92	161	95	54	95
Foard	1,339	233	44	81	143	85	48	86
Hardeman	4,171	725	137	254	436	258	146	255
Jack	9,138	1,588	301	555	967	572	323	579
Montague	19,885	3,456	655	1,209	2,081	1,231	696	1,241
Wichita	131,310	20,775	3,032	4,790	12,483	8,430	4,676	7,294
Wilbarger	13,657	2,373	450	830	1,419	839	474	827
Young	18,673	3,245	616	1,135	1,952	1,154	653	1,149
<b>North Texas Total</b>	<b>223,414</b>	<b>36,781</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>22,153</b>	<b>14,149</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>13,011</b>

## LWDA 4: North Central

**Table 27: LWDA 4 North Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Collin	813,903	50,069	7,387	14,501	26,097	17,932	10,728	16,098
Denton	686,611	52,823	7,483	14,155	26,141	22,102	11,621	18,161
Ellis	154,246	20,791	4,158	5,851	10,213	8,122	4,190	6,452
Erath	38,278	6,202	1,157	2,286	3,526	1,936	1,406	2,040
Hood	52,151	8,450	1,576	3,114	4,850	2,663	1,934	2,827
Hunt	87,781	15,456	3,398	4,632	9,160	5,741	3,518	5,852
Johnson	154,239	17,246	3,046	4,856	9,868	6,199	3,885	6,506
Kaufman	107,429	12,002	1,740	2,952	5,946	4,378	2,090	3,639
Navarro	48,433	9,165	2,015	2,490	5,239	3,544	1,966	3,085
Palo Pinto	28,453	5,372	935	1,701	3,062	2,131	1,004	1,554
Parker	120,719	15,796	3,187	4,701	8,835	6,082	3,065	5,925
Rockwall	81,903	9,150	1,327	2,251	4,548	3,348	1,598	2,730
Somervell	8,687	1,408	263	519	808	444	322	445
Wise	60,538	10,520	1,995	3,680	6,322	3,739	2,115	3,635
<b>North Central Total</b>	<b>2,443,371</b>	<b>234,450</b>	<b>39,667</b>	<b>67,689</b>	<b>124,615</b>	<b>88,361</b>	<b>49,442</b>	<b>78,949</b>

## LWDA 5: Tarrant County

**Table 28: LWDA 5 Tarrant County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Tarrant	1,838,416	187,080	37,678	50,199	98,620	70,889	40,129	63,892
<b>Tarrant County Total</b>	<b>1,838,416</b>	<b>187,080</b>	<b>37,678</b>	<b>50,199</b>	<b>98,620</b>	<b>70,889</b>	<b>40,129</b>	<b>63,892</b>

## LWDA 6: Dallas

**Table 29: LWDA 6 Dallas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Dallas	2,391,764	232,580	48,345	58,733	127,804	90,248	54,749	90,437
<b>Dallas Total</b>	<b>2,391,764</b>	<b>232,580</b>	<b>48,345</b>	<b>58,733</b>	<b>127,804</b>	<b>90,248</b>	<b>54,749</b>	<b>90,437</b>

## LWDA 7: North East

**Table 30: LWDA 7 North East–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bowie	92,827	15,842	2,938	4,383	8,968	7,036	3,621	5,390
Cass	30,606	5,223	969	1,445	2,975	2,334	1,202	1,799
Delta	5,304	1,063	183	324	637	416	231	376
Franklin	10,736	2,152	370	655	1,277	834	462	739
Hopkins	35,545	7,125	1,224	2,169	4,209	2,749	1,524	2,412
Lamar	50,149	10,053	1,727	3,061	5,966	3,896	2,160	3,463
Morris	13,041	2,614	449	796	1,553	1,014	562	913
Red River	12,918	2,590	445	788	1,551	1,013	561	927
Titus	32,811	6,577	1,130	2,002	3,803	2,483	1,377	2,082
<b>North East Total</b>	<b>283,937</b>	<b>53,239</b>	<b>9,435</b>	<b>15,623</b>	<b>30,939</b>	<b>21,775</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>18,101</b>

## LWDA 8: East Texas

**Table 31: LWDA 8 East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Anderson	58,813	11,907	2,694	3,393	6,913	4,108	2,094	3,718
Camp	12,608	2,689	607	896	1,521	909	568	868
Cherokee	51,462	9,261	2,295	2,454	5,436	3,344	1,776	3,205
Gregg	123,040	18,734	3,453	5,596	10,126	7,070	3,885	6,393
Harrison	66,231	10,084	1,859	3,012	5,475	3,823	2,101	3,420
Henderson	79,253	16,045	3,631	4,572	9,249	5,496	2,802	4,818
Marion	10,647	2,271	513	757	1,311	784	490	814
Panola	24,020	4,322	1,071	1,145	2,560	1,575	836	1,526
Rains	11,145	2,377	537	792	1,372	820	512	825
Rusk	54,262	9,764	2,420	2,587	5,776	3,553	1,887	3,507
Smith	212,763	30,686	6,147	8,946	16,781	12,749	6,246	10,331
Upshur	39,927	8,516	1,922	2,838	4,857	2,902	1,813	2,833
Van Zandt	53,157	11,338	2,559	3,778	6,494	3,880	2,425	3,807
Wood	42,651	9,097	2,054	3,031	5,247	3,135	1,959	3,197
<b>East Texas Total</b>	<b>839,979</b>	<b>147,091</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>43,797</b>	<b>83,118</b>	<b>54,148</b>	<b>29,394</b>	<b>49,262</b>

## LWDA 9: West Central

**Table 32: LWDA 9 West Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brown	38,309	6,479	1,268	2,242	3,725	2,483	1,606	2,337
Callahan	13,738	2,226	415	820	1,279	702	510	721
Coleman	8,963	1,516	297	525	875	584	377	561
Comanche	14,062	2,279	425	840	1,293	710	516	736
Eastland	18,698	3,030	565	1,117	1,733	952	691	997
Fisher	3,976	751	131	238	434	302	142	226
Haskell	5,917	1,117	194	354	646	450	212	341
Jones	20,423	3,856	671	1,221	2,250	1,566	738	1,210
Kent	805	152	26	48	89	62	29	45
Knox	3,724	647	123	226	385	228	129	226
Mitchell	9,474	1,789	311	566	1,037	722	340	555
Nolan	15,335	2,895	504	917	1,642	1,143	539	824
Runnels	10,564	1,884	377	610	1,027	620	410	699
Scurry	17,119	3,232	563	1,024	1,831	1,274	601	932
Shackelford	3,413	644	112	204	370	258	121	188
Stephens	9,688	1,829	318	579	1,047	729	343	538
Stonewall	1,494	282	49	89	164	114	54	84
Taylor	132,327	21,253	4,610	6,663	12,033	9,309	4,375	7,642
Throckmorton	1,645	311	54	98	179	125	59	94
<b>West Central Total</b>	<b>329,674</b>	<b>56,172</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>18,381</b>	<b>32,039</b>	<b>22,333</b>	<b>11,792</b>	<b>18,956</b>

## LWDA 10: Upper Rio Grande

**Table 33: LWDA 10 Upper Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brewster	9,354	1,595	477	535	947	589	396	620
Culberson	2,425	413	124	139	241	150	101	147
El Paso	814,856	99,067	21,511	27,619	56,541	35,180	22,980	35,356
Hudspeth	3,526	601	180	202	353	219	147	208
Jeff Davis	2,356	402	120	135	243	151	102	161
Presidio	7,915	1,349	404	453	787	489	329	471
<b>Upper Rio Total</b>	<b>840,432</b>	<b>103,427</b>	<b>22,816</b>	<b>29,083</b>	<b>59,112</b>	<b>36,778</b>	<b>24,055</b>	<b>36,963</b>

## LWDA 11: Permian Basin

**Table 34: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Andrews	15,078	2,571	769	862	1,483	923	620	889
Borden	642	115	23	37	64	39	26	45
Crane	4,467	762	228	255	442	275	185	264
Dawson	13,944	2,487	498	805	1,344	812	536	927
Ector	139,314	20,163	4,122	6,209	10,437	7,104	3,063	5,468
Gaines	17,976	3,065	917	1,028	1,733	1,078	724	975
Glasscock	1,235	220	44	71	121	73	48	79
Howard	35,334	6,303	1,262	2,039	3,438	2,076	1,372	2,424
Loving	82	14	4	5	8	5	4	6
Martin	4,871	869	174	281	466	281	186	303
Midland	138,988	20,295	5,560	5,446	11,153	7,861	3,842	6,266
Pecos	15,678	2,673	800	897	1,553	966	649	985
Reeves	13,965	2,381	712	799	1,397	869	584	900
Terrell	991	169	51	57	99	62	41	65
Upton	3,416	609	122	197	329	198	131	219
Ward	10,737	1,831	548	614	1,065	663	445	652
Winkler	7,236	1,234	369	414	709	441	296	426
<b>Permian Basin Total</b>	<b>423,954</b>	<b>65,761</b>	<b>16,203</b>	<b>20,016</b>	<b>35,841</b>	<b>23,726</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>20,893</b>



## LWDA 12: Concho Valley

**Table 35: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Coke	3,305	451	91	123	258	170	100	161
Concho	4,151	740	148	240	415	250	165	315
Crockett	3,756	670	134	217	360	218	144	244
Irion	1,611	287	58	93	160	97	64	111
Kimble	4,665	832	167	269	461	279	184	329
Mason	4,054	723	145	234	401	242	160	283
McCulloch	8,371	1,493	299	483	816	493	326	558
Menard	2,258	403	81	130	222	134	89	161
Reagan	3,419	610	122	197	327	197	131	212
Schleicher	3,520	628	126	203	332	201	133	213
Sterling	1,153	206	41	67	111	67	44	77
Sutton	4,184	746	149	241	402	243	161	270
Tom Green	110,807	15,114	3,061	4,113	8,425	5,549	3,255	5,179
<b>Concho Valley Total</b>	<b>155,254</b>	<b>22,903</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>4,956</b>	<b>8,113</b>

## LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

**Table 36: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bosque	18,401	2,982	556	1,099	1,714	941	684	980
Falls	18,078	3,421	752	929	1,986	1,344	745	1,239
Freestone	20,037	3,792	834	1,030	2,194	1,484	823	1,341
Hill	35,494	6,717	1,477	1,825	3,872	2,620	1,453	2,345
Limestone	23,674	4,480	985	1,217	2,582	1,746	969	1,580
McLennan	236,713	32,930	6,617	8,970	18,478	13,153	8,515	12,148
<b>Heart of Texas Total</b>	<b>352,397</b>	<b>54,322</b>	<b>11,221</b>	<b>15,070</b>	<b>30,826</b>	<b>21,288</b>	<b>13,189</b>	<b>19,633</b>

## LWDA 14: Capital Area

**Table 37: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Travis	1,047,334	90,894	14,493	23,493	45,118	38,885	19,758	31,505
<b>Capital Area Total</b>	<b>1,047,334</b>	<b>90,894</b>	<b>14,493</b>	<b>23,493</b>	<b>45,118</b>	<b>38,885</b>	<b>19,758</b>	<b>31,505</b>

## LWDA 15: Rural Capital

**Table 38: LWDA 15 Rural Capital—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Bastrop	76,506	11,161	1,978	3,483	6,085	4,250	2,668	4,116
Blanco	10,760	1,820	356	630	1,060	707	457	679
Burnet	43,678	7,387	1,446	2,557	4,270	2,847	1,841	2,701
Caldwell	39,093	5,703	1,011	1,780	3,108	2,170	1,363	2,113
Fayette	24,909	3,634	644	1,134	2,004	1,399	879	1,418
Hays	165,392	16,664	3,778	5,439	7,841	6,097	2,961	4,865
Lee	16,894	2,465	437	769	1,348	941	591	918
Llano	19,504	3,298	646	1,142	1,936	1,291	835	1,313
Williamson	441,064	42,946	7,871	11,343	21,616	16,165	8,499	13,782
<b>Rural Capital Total</b>	<b>837,800</b>	<b>95,078</b>	<b>18,167</b>	<b>28,277</b>	<b>49,268</b>	<b>35,867</b>	<b>20,094</b>	<b>31,905</b>

## LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

**Table 39: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Brazos	199,637	19,808	4,798	5,409	8,617	8,091	3,386	5,230
Burleson	17,447	3,102	601	989	1,798	1,203	789	1,171
Grimes	27,023	4,805	931	1,532	2,793	1,868	1,226	1,835
Leon	17,068	3,035	588	968	1,763	1,179	774	1,165
Madison	13,864	2,465	477	786	1,432	958	629	950
Robertson	16,944	3,013	583	961	1,736	1,162	762	1,114
Washington	34,110	6,065	1,175	1,934	3,519	2,354	1,545	2,332
<b>Brazos Valley Total</b>	<b>326,093</b>	<b>42,293</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>12,579</b>	<b>21,658</b>	<b>16,815</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>13,797</b>

## LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

**Table 40: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Angelina	87,508	14,613	3,168	4,436	8,752	5,535	3,628	5,447
Houston	23,866	4,419	979	1,418	2,611	1,642	844	1,283
Jasper	35,891	7,419	2,061	2,569	4,269	2,617	1,721	2,673
Nacogdoches	65,425	10,925	2,368	3,317	6,552	4,143	2,716	4,225
Newton	14,423	2,982	828	1,032	1,736	1,064	700	1,103
Polk	46,061	8,528	1,890	2,738	5,032	3,165	1,627	2,458
Sabine	10,966	2,267	630	785	1,333	817	537	878
San Augustine	8,935	1,847	513	639	1,080	662	435	701
San Jacinto	27,004	5,000	1,108	1,605	2,946	1,853	952	1,394
Shelby	25,748	5,323	1,479	1,843	3,044	1,866	1,227	1,881
Trinity	14,802	2,741	607	880	1,622	1,020	524	794
Tyler	21,910	4,529	1,258	1,568	2,655	1,627	1,070	1,740
<b>Deep East Texas Total</b>	<b>382,539</b>	<b>70,593</b>	<b>16,889</b>	<b>22,830</b>	<b>41,632</b>	<b>26,011</b>	<b>15,981</b>	<b>24,577</b>

## LWDA 18: South East Texas

**Table 41: LWDA 18 South East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Hardin	55,438	10,309	2,453	3,595	5,477	4,191	1,975	3,160
Jefferson	253,711	42,590	10,449	11,568	23,545	16,849	9,294	14,689
Orange	82,449	15,332	3,648	5,346	8,155	6,241	2,940	4,743
<b>South East Texas Total</b>	<b>391,598</b>	<b>68,231</b>	<b>16,550</b>	<b>20,509</b>	<b>37,177</b>	<b>27,281</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>22,592</b>

## LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

**Table 42: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Calhoun	21,772	3,767	806	1,306	1,806	1,548	713	1,140
De Witt	20,227	3,866	795	1,220	2,178	1,534	851	1,437
Goliad	7,337	1,402	288	443	798	562	312	521
Gonzales	20,086	3,839	790	1,212	2,129	1,499	832	1,340
Jackson	14,113	2,442	522	846	1,168	1,001	461	749
Lavaca	19,298	3,280	669	1,034	1,799	1,005	675	1,199
Victoria	87,325	15,108	3,231	5,237	7,201	6,173	2,844	4,551
<b>Golden Crescent Total</b>	<b>190,158</b>	<b>33,704</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>17,079</b>	<b>13,322</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>10,937</b>

## LWDA 20: Alamo

**Table 43: LWDA 20 Alamo—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Atascosa	45,990	8,790	1,808	2,774	4,894	3,447	1,913	3,006
Bandera	20,936	3,587	856	1,362	1,850	1,187	682	1,166
Bexar	1,747,585	236,410	49,925	63,795	127,374	98,022	54,475	88,676
Comal	112,320	14,994	3,146	4,685	8,125	5,580	3,200	5,401
Frio	17,511	3,000	716	1,139	1,509	969	556	916
Gillespie	25,315	4,337	1,034	1,647	2,223	1,427	819	1,394
Guadalupe	136,327	18,199	3,819	5,686	9,742	6,691	3,837	6,207
Karnes	14,987	2,864	589	904	1,629	1,147	636	1,099
Kendall	34,505	5,912	1,410	2,245	3,027	1,943	1,116	1,813
Kerr	50,320	8,622	2,056	3,274	4,403	2,826	1,623	2,776
Medina	47,069	8,065	1,923	3,062	4,079	2,618	1,503	2,421
Wilson	44,300	8,467	1,741	2,672	4,789	3,373	1,871	2,997
<b>Alamo Total</b>	<b>2,297,165</b>	<b>323,247</b>	<b>69,023</b>	<b>93,245</b>	<b>173,644</b>	<b>129,230</b>	<b>72,231</b>	<b>117,872</b>

## LWDA 21: South Texas

**Table 44: LWDA 21 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Jim Hogg	5,356	1,000	314	330	568	434	313	405
Webb	256,442	33,944	10,318	9,486	17,303	14,981	7,538	11,236
Zapata	14,302	2,671	837	882	1,476	1,127	814	997
<b>South Texas Total</b>	<b>276,100</b>	<b>37,615</b>	<b>11,469</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>19,347</b>	<b>16,542</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>12,638</b>

## LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

**Table 45: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Aransas	23,469	5,102	1,334	1,567	2,988	2,216	1,179	2,017
Bee	32,012	6,959	1,819	2,138	4,046	3,001	1,596	2,663
Brooks	7,284	1,360	426	449	770	588	425	559
Duval	11,888	2,584	676	794	1,480	1,098	584	936
Jim Wells	41,181	8,953	2,340	2,750	5,066	3,758	1,999	3,116
Kenedy	422	79	25	26	45	35	25	34
Kleberg	32,461	6,062	1,900	2,002	3,455	2,638	1,906	2,558
Live Oak	11,586	2,519	658	774	1,479	1,097	584	985
McMullen	711	155	40	47	92	68	36	63
Nueces	343,494	62,668	14,306	18,613	34,800	27,073	18,822	24,962
Refugio	7,410	1,611	421	495	934	693	369	602
San Patricio	65,011	12,145	3,303	3,794	6,966	4,610	3,451	4,676
<b>Coastal Bend Total</b>	<b>576,929</b>	<b>110,197</b>	<b>27,248</b>	<b>33,449</b>	<b>62,121</b>	<b>46,875</b>	<b>30,976</b>	<b>43,171</b>

## LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

**Table 46: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self- Care	Ind. Living
Hidalgo	795,949	110,168	32,907	31,237	61,118	43,717	34,609	39,111
Starr	61,707	11,524	3,612	3,807	6,470	4,940	3,569	4,334
Willacy	22,523	4,206	1,318	1,389	2,412	1,842	1,330	1,752
<b>Lower Rio Total</b>	<b>880,179</b>	<b>125,898</b>	<b>37,837</b>	<b>36,433</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,499</b>	<b>39,508</b>	<b>45,197</b>

## LWDA 24: Cameron County

**Table 47: LWDA 24 Cameron County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cameron	414,385	52,483	12,776	15,292	30,604	21,261	17,423	21,852
<b>Cameron County Total</b>	<b>414,385</b>	<b>52,483</b>	<b>12,776</b>	<b>15,292</b>	<b>30,604</b>	<b>21,261</b>	<b>17,423</b>	<b>21,852</b>

## LWDA 25: Texoma

**Table 48: LWDA 25 Texoma—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cooke	38,741	6,372	1,234	1,910	3,899	2,356	1,433	2,251
Fannin	34,278	6,036	1,327	1,809	3,603	2,258	1,384	2,372
Grayson	122,078	20,080	3,889	6,018	12,365	7,471	4,545	7,232
<b>Texoma Total</b>	<b>195,097</b>	<b>32,488</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>19,867</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>11,855</b>

## LWDA 26: Central Texas

**Table 49: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bell	318,330	40,133	7,653	11,794	22,041	16,472	8,487	11,898
Coryell	76,647	8,231	1,221	2,452	5,047	3,364	1,369	2,051
Hamilton	8,559	1,447	283	501	839	559	362	540
Lampasas	20,036	3,388	663	1,173	1,948	1,299	840	1,212
Milam	24,956	3,641	645	1,136	1,978	1,381	867	1,341
Mills	4,959	839	164	290	485	323	209	303
San Saba	6,172	1,044	204	361	604	403	260	393
<b>Central Texas Total</b>	<b>459,659</b>	<b>58,723</b>	<b>10,833</b>	<b>17,707</b>	<b>32,942</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>17,738</b>

## LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

**Table 50: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Dimmit	10,080	1,529	385	443	894	497	439	588
Edwards	2,018	306	77	89	184	102	90	133
Kinney	3,619	549	138	159	331	184	163	241
La Salle	7,022	1,065	268	308	635	353	312	458
Maverick	55,174	8,369	2,108	2,423	4,847	2,691	2,381	3,048
Real	3,336	506	127	146	306	170	150	223
Uvalde	26,652	4,042	1,018	1,170	2,369	1,315	1,164	1,575
Val Verde	49,396	7,492	1,887	2,169	4,353	2,417	2,138	2,871
Zavala	11,792	1,789	451	518	1,035	575	509	675
<b>Middle Rio Total</b>	<b>169,089</b>	<b>25,647</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>7,346</b>	<b>9,812</b>

## LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

**Table 51: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2011**

County	Population 2011	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Austin	29,183	5,189	1,005	1,654	2,998	2,006	1,316	1,922
Brazoria	321,858	40,512	9,599	14,112	22,901	16,704	10,127	13,300
Chambers	36,237	5,092	1,148	1,298	2,687	1,958	807	1,421
Colorado	21,070	3,581	730	1,129	1,960	1,094	735	1,295
Fort Bend	611,467	41,934	6,793	11,357	21,835	14,807	9,369	15,727
Galveston	295,524	35,024	6,830	9,653	20,258	13,789	8,123	13,914
Harris	4,166,059	378,254	80,592	97,927	206,498	145,385	91,035	136,555
Liberty	77,190	10,847	2,446	2,764	5,710	4,161	1,716	3,144
Matagorda	37,007	6,290	1,282	1,982	3,417	1,908	1,282	2,206
Montgomery	473,563	52,265	9,239	14,382	26,679	20,551	9,634	15,813
Walker	68,372	12,659	2,806	4,064	7,536	4,740	2,436	3,848
Waller	44,603	4,975	855	1,516	2,495	2,046	951	1,417
Wharton	41,540	7,060	1,439	2,225	3,825	2,136	1,435	2,452
<b>Gulf Coast Total</b>	<b>6,223,673</b>	<b>603,682</b>	<b>124,764</b>	<b>164,063</b>	<b>328,799</b>	<b>231,285</b>	<b>138,966</b>	<b>213,014</b>



## **Appendix E: Labor Force Participants with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA**

This appendix illustrates the numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas. The county estimates are calculated by applying allocation factors from the Missouri Census Data Center to the 2011 ACS data. The estimates indicate civilian, noninstitutionalized labor force participants 16 and older.

## LWDA 1: Panhandle

**Table 52: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Armstrong	55
Briscoe	48
Carson	180
Castro	234
Childress	205
Collingsworth	89
Dallam	195
Deaf Smith	563
Donley	107
Gray	655
Hall	97
Hansford	163
Hartley	176
Hemphill	111
Hutchinson	643
Lipscomb	96
Moore	636
Ochiltree	297
Oldham	60
Parmer	298
Potter	5,115
Randall	2,812
Roberts	27
Sherman	88
Swisher	228
Wheeler	157
<b>Panhandle Total</b>	<b>13,334</b>

## LWDA 2: South Plains

**Table 53: LWDA 2 South Plains–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Bailey	273
Cochran	119
Crosby	230
Dickens	93
Floyd	245
Garza	246
Hale	1,380
Hockley	872
King	11
Lamb	532
Lubbock	12,630
Lynn	225
Motley	46
Terry	481
Yoakum	300
<b>South Plains Total</b>	<b>17,682</b>

## LWDA 3: North Texas

**Table 54: LWDA 3 North Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Archer	356
Baylor	146
Clay	422
Cottle	59
Foard	52
Hardeman	163
Jack	355
Montague	774
Wichita	3,648
Wilbarger	531
Young	728
<b>North Texas Total</b>	<b>7,235</b>

## LWDA 4: North Central

**Table 55: LWDA 4 North Central–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Collin	15,767
Denton	19,921
Ellis	4,950
Erath	1,462
Hood	1,975
Hunt	3,504
Johnson	4,101
Kaufman	3,449
Navarro	1,711
Palo Pinto	1,566
Parker	5,516
Rockwall	2,614
Somervell	328
Wise	2,322
<b>North Central Total</b>	<b>69,186</b>

## LWDA 5: Tarrant County

**Table 56: LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Tarrant	60,080
<b>Tarrant County Total</b>	<b>60,080</b>

## LWDA 6: Dallas

**Table 57: LWDA 6 Dallas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Dallas	61,204
<b>Dallas Total</b>	<b>61,204</b>

## LWDA 7: North East

**Table 58: LWDA 7 North East–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Bowie	2,820
Cass	928
Delta	301
Franklin	609
Hopkins	2,021
Lamar	2,862
Morris	743
Red River	739
Titus	1,858
<b>North East Total</b>	<b>12,881</b>

## LWDA 8: East Texas

**Table 59: LWDA 8 East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Anderson	1,710
Camp	553
Cherokee	1,811
Gregg	4,612
Harrison	2,487
Henderson	2,297
Marion	470
Panola	848
Rains	487
Rusk	1,899
Smith	6,364
Upshur	1,753
Van Zandt	2,345
Wood	1,872
<b>East Texas Total</b>	<b>29,509</b>

## LWDA 9: West Central

**Table 60: LWDA 9 West Central–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Brown	1,100
Callahan	523
Coleman	257
Comanche	539
Eastland	717
Fisher	221
Haskell	329
Jones	1,125
Kent	45
Knox	146
Mitchell	524
Nolan	848
Runnels	421
Scurry	943
Shackelford	188
Stephens	536
Stonewall	83
Taylor	4,736
Throckmorton	91
<b>West Central Total</b>	<b>13,372</b>

## LWDA 10: Upper Rio Grande

**Table 61: LWDA 10 Upper Rio Grande–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Brewster	451
Culberson	117
El Paso	23,010
Hudspeth	170
Jeff Davis	115
Presidio	382
<b>Upper Rio Grande Total</b>	<b>24,246</b>

## LWDA 11: Permian Basin

**Table 62: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Andrews	723
Borden	26
Crane	214
Dawson	554
Ector	4,797
Gaines	857
Glasscock	49
Howard	1,403
Loving	4
Martin	192
Midland	7,018
Pecos	758
Reeves	674
Terrell	48
Upton	134
Ward	521
Winkler	348
<b>Permian Basin Total</b>	<b>18,321</b>

## LWDA 12: Concho Valley

**Table 63: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Coke	139
Concho	164
Crockett	149
Irion	64
Kimble	185
Mason	161
McCulloch	332
Menard	90
Reagan	135
Schleicher	139
Sterling	46
Sutton	165
Tom Green	4,611
<b>Concho Valley Total</b>	<b>6,379</b>

### LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

**Table 64: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Bosque	703
Falls	640
Freestone	710
Hill	1,258
Limestone	838
McLennan	7,822
<b>Heart of Texas Total</b>	<b>11,972</b>

### LWDA 14: Capital Area

**Table 65: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Travis	28,209
<b>Capital Area Total</b>	<b>28,209</b>

### LWDA 15: Rural Capital

**Table 66: LWDA 15 Rural Capital–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Bastrop	2,177
Blanco	303
Burnet	1,234
Caldwell	1,117
Fayette	721
Hays	5,756
Lee	487
Llano	557
Williamson	17,195
<b>Rural Capital Total</b>	<b>29,547</b>



## LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

**Table 67: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Brazos	5,234
Burleson	469
Grimes	726
Leon	459
Madison	373
Robertson	454
Washington	921
<b>Brazos Valley Total</b>	<b>8,636</b>

## LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

**Table 68: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Angelina	3,460
Houston	889
Jasper	1,408
Nacogdoches	2,573
Newton	570
Polk	1,701
Sabine	427
San Augustine	350
San Jacinto	989
Shelby	1,004
Trinity	546
Tyler	858
<b>Deep East Texas Total</b>	<b>14,776</b>

## LWDA 18: South East Texas

**Table 69: LWDA 18 South East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Hardin	2,213
Jefferson	8,046
Orange	3,314
<b>South East Texas Total</b>	<b>13,573</b>

## LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

**Table 70: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Calhoun	1,170
DeWitt	674
Goliad	242
Gonzales	664
Jackson	770
Lavaca	822
Victoria	4,750
<b>Golden Crescent Total</b>	<b>9,091</b>

## LWDA 20: Alamo

**Table 71: LWDA 20 Alamo–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Atascosa	1,506
Bandera	766
Bexar	61,338
Comal	4,456
Frio	644
Gillespie	929
Guadalupe	5,403
Karnes	497
Kendall	1,249
Kerr	1,855
Medina	1,720
Wilson	1,439
<b>Alamo Total</b>	<b>81,802</b>

## LWDA 21: South Texas

**Table 72: LWDA 21 South Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Jim Hogg	203
Webb	7,765
Zapata	537
<b>South Texas Total</b>	<b>8,505</b>

## LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

**Table 73: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Aransas	977
Bee	1,344
Brooks	277
Duval	497
Jim Wells	1,723
Kenedy	16
Kleberg	1,228
Live Oak	487
McMullen	30
Nueces	15,905
Refugio	312
San Patricio	3,123
<b>Coastal Bend Total</b>	<b>25,918</b>

## LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

**Table 74: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Hidalgo	24,077
Starr	2,335
Willacy	848
<b>Lower Rio Grande Total</b>	<b>27,260</b>

## LWDA 24: Cameron County

**Table 75: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Cameron	10,949
<b>Cameron County Total</b>	<b>10,949</b>

## LWDA 25: Texoma

**Table 76: LWDA 25 Texoma–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Cooke	1,196
Fannin	1,380
Grayson	3,763
<b>Texoma Total</b>	<b>6,339</b>

## LWDA 26: Central Texas

**Table 77: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Bell	12,394
Coryell	1,219
Hamilton	246
Lampasas	568
Milam	726
Mills	143
San Saba	177
<b>Central Texas Total</b>	<b>15,473</b>

## LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

**Table 78: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Dimmit	356
Edwards	71
Kinney	128
LaSalle	245
Maverick	1,932
Real	118
Uvalde	940
Val Verde	1,740
Zavala	416
<b>Middle Rio Grande Total</b>	<b>5,946</b>

## LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

**Table 79: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2011**

<b>County</b>	<b>Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities</b>
Austin	776
Brazoria	12,627
Chambers	1,604
Colorado	890
Fort Bend	9,069
Galveston	9,768
Harris	104,333
Liberty	3,458
Matagorda	1,565
Montgomery	16,097
Walker	2,543
Waller	1,410
Wharton	1,761
<b>Gulf Coast Total</b>	<b>165,901</b>

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# Texas Workforce Investment Council

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Wes Jurey, Arlington Chamber of Commerce (Chair)  
Mark Dunn, Dunn Construction, LLC  
Matthew Maxfield, Seton Medical Center Harker Heights  
Paul Mayer, Garland Chamber of Commerce  
Joyce Delores Taylor, Js Dynamic Transformations

### **Education Representatives**

Blas Castañeda, Laredo Community College  
(Retired)  
Carmen Olivas Graham, Socorro ISD  
Larry Jeffus, Educational Consultant and Author

### **Ex Officio Members Representing State Agencies**

Aaron Demerson, Economic Development and Tourism  
Raymund Paredes, Texas Higher Education  
Coordinating Board  
Michael Williams, Texas Education Agency  
Dr. Kyle Janek, Texas Health and Human Services  
Commission  
Larry Temple, Texas Workforce Commission

### **Labor Representatives**

James Brookes, Texas Carpenter and Millwrights  
Regional Council (Retired)  
Robert Cross, Houston Area Plumbing J.A.C.  
Richard Hatfield, Airline Pilots Association (Retired)  
Robert Hawkins, United Association of Plumbers and  
Pipe Fitters Local 529 (Retired)  
Danny Prosperie, Beaumont Electrical J.A.T.C.

### **Community-Based Organization Representative**

Sharla Hotchkiss, Consultant and Trainer (Vice Chair)

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